The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 144. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th August	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The P. & O. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	17th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6143	14th Aug.	9th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA ..	1195	Thu. 21st Aug.	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 22nd Aug	*6 a.m.	Direc

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

16th August 1913.

161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.

Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order boxes supplied gratis on application.

866

LATEST FICTION.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

CLOTH RS. 1-4, PAPER RS. 1-12.

The Red Mirage. By I. A. R. Wylie.
Happy-go-Lucky. By Ian Hay.
The Fighting Blade. By B. Marie Dix.
Unpath'd Waters. By F. Harris.
Weird Wedlock. By R. M. Cilchrist.
The Girl Who Wouldn't Work. By Gertie de S. Wentworth-James.
Circe's Daughter. By P. Craven.
Mr. Fleight. By Ford Madox Hueffer.
The Daughter-in-Law. By E. W. Savi.
The Story of Louie. By Oliver Onions.
The Repentance of Destiny. A Romance of Anglo-Burman Life. By Shway Dinga.
Rosalind in Arden. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Before the Dawn. By K. James.
A Wife out of Egypt. By N. Lorimer.
Hunt the Slipper. By O. M. Hueffer.
The Honour of the Name. Translated from the French, of Emile Gaboriau. Illustrated by V. Perard.

Thacker & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY.

197—II.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).
MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured against all Risks at low Premiums).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including collusion by Servants).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Employers insured against Embezzlement or Fraud of Employees).
CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers.)

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Priee List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows reet, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,

General Insurance Agent,

Office:— **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

WATCH THIS SPACE ON MONDAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ON the 16th, and 23rd of August, 1913, the Down RACE SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Victoria Terminus at 11-18 instead of at 11-30, and arrive at Poona at 15 hours instead of at 15-12.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th August, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and testament of Bai Manekbai widow of Vassanji Thakersey alias Vassonji Pitamber late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased

Bai Janabai widow of Keshavji Vassonji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant residing at Bazargate within the Fort of Bombay one of the executrices according to the tenor of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceaseed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 9th day of August, 1913.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
0377 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

WANTED.

WANTED—to BUY a SECOND-HAND KODAK No. 3A or 8 or any other hand Camera of good make. Write stating specifications and lowest price acceptable. "AJAX" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED—one SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Only those holding special speed certificates may apply personally to Y. G. PANDIT, Whiteaway Buildings, Fort. 0376

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 1,000 H.P. side-by-side CORLISS ENGINE with all accessories by John Yates, Blackburn.

For Sale as space is urgently required.

Tenders are invited from Iron Founders and Scrap Merchants.

For full particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
86, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1821.)

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION [illegible] DHUNJISHAH

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents
21, MDOEWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 334 BAGS TIMBROO LEAVES.
(or biddi leaves.)

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Sha Devidas Fulchand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chundroo Lilani and Rawjee Nathoo of Karachi, sell by public auction on Monday, the 18th day of August 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Docks Shed No. 14 the following:—

334 Bags Timbroo (biddi) leaves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned and the same will also be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF PEARL, DIAMOND, RUBY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the mortagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms the following jewellery:—

One pearl nose ring.
One ring set with two diamonds and one ruby.
One pearl necklace.
One pair of hollow gold wristlets.
One gold mohun mala,
One gold chundanhar.
Six gold rings.
Two gold rings set with pearl.
One pair of pearl woven bracelet.
One Bal Mukund with pearl border.

Jewellery will be on view three days previous to sale.

Conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned and shall also be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AND OLD IRON AND WOOD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Superintendent Prince's and Victoria Docks, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P.'s and V. Docks premises a large quantity of grain sweepings and old iron and wood.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or if required cash will be paid by the purchasers at the time of knocking the lots. Extra fees according to the Docks scale of rates will be charged on all goods not removed within 10 days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1913. 252

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD WILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamor Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre the Stock-in-trade and good will of the above insolvents in one lot.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

251

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Commencing Monday, August 18th.
THE
DALLAS COMEDY Co.

Monday August 18th.	Played 360 Nights in London 292 Nights in New York. **BABY MINE** Preceded by **THE TOUCH OF TRUTH.** From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
Tuesday August 19th.	Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London. **WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS** Played over 500 nights in New York and Played times innumerable in London and the Provinces.
Wed. & Thurs. 20th & 21st.	**TWO NIGHTS ONLY.** The London & New York greatest success. **THE GLAD EYE** A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
Friday 22nd	The Hit of the London Season, 1911, **THE MOLLUSC** By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Saturday 23rd.	The one and only **CHARLEY'S AUNT** (Still Running) Preceded by **FEED THE BRUTE.** Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by LAWRENCE IRVING in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Season now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.,

Price of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
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In 3 parts complete. ZIGOMAR ZIGOMAR ZIGOMAR In 3 parts complete.
3 Hours Show
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Prize Show at 6-30 to 9-30,
SUNDAY MATINEE SHOW
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TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
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No advance in Prices.
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This Famous Film is in four parts. The first was shown last week: the second was withdrawan: the third will be shown this week. Each part is a distinct Story.

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Here we see Satan at work in the middle Ages, and the result is a Powerful Drama.

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Humorous—
Dramatic.

All are catered for by these and other Films.

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Mdlle Benzoni and Mdlle Dorion have decided to lengthen their season for another week.

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6.30 and 10 p.m. whole programe; 8.30 pictures only.

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THE
Bombay Chronicle

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

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BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Malabar; elsewhere weather has been rainless.

Some showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and the Coromandel Coast and possibly in the adjacent districts inland.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the evening of the 10th, experienced till Longitude 50° E. gentle southerly wind, till Longitude 53° E. gentle southerly wind till Longitude 14° E. fresh to strong south-westerly wind, high sea and swell, till Longitude 65° E. moderate south-westerly wind, following sea and swell,and till arrival this morning moderate west-south-westerly or westerly wind, following sea and swell. Skies were cloudy between Longitudes 59° and 69° E. but there was no rain. Winds have decreased considerably in strength during the week.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY the 15th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARABIA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0·00	0·00
Do. (13th)	99·2	75·6	86	..	0·00	—0·00
Jask	94·3	85·3	82	..	0·00	—0·06
Do. (14th)	99·3	83·8	84	..	0·00	—0·06
Muskat	97·3	86·1	57	..	0·00	—0·17
Do. (13th)	93·3	87·1	77	..	0·00	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101·3	80·5	68	..	7·37	+3·72
Rawalpindi	97·4	74·6	66	..	13·63	—1·07
Lahore	99·9	83·2	65	..	15·04	+5·09
Sirsa	101·3	79·0	60	..	14·91	+7·44
Ambala	98·5	78·9	58	..	27·13	+11·46
Delhi	99·5	83·3	58	..	12·64	—3·05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103·0	82·0	45	..	6·16	—0·92
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	100·6	78·0	55	..	6·62	—15·50
Cawnpore	98·6	82·0	61	..	13·11	—6·24
Allahabad	94·1	82·0	57	..	17·16	—4·78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105·6	78·3	68	..	1·46	—0·51
Karachi	97·0	80·0	75	..	10·62	+5·46
Ajmer	94·6	77·2	74	..	7·59	—5·25
Jaipur	100·2	72·1	59	..	11·42	—2·34
Kotah	95·6	78·1	62	..	8·56	—3·59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99·5	77·0	68	..	23·54	+13·54
Dwarka	97·3	79·7	69	..	13·35	+2·75
Veraval	93·6	78·8	74	0·01	23·69	+10·30
Rajkot	91·0	71·8	74	..	22·31	+3·43
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	94·6	73·8	76	..	29·30	+16·66
Surat	88·9	76·1	78	..	29·29	—0·21
Ahmedabad	91·6	75·7	77	..	24·95	+3·04
Deesa	90·8	72·4	78	..	22·49	+6·84
Neemuch	86·9	69·0	92	..	16·49	—0·15
Indore	85·6	68·6	82	..	30·83	+11·39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90·3	74·8	73	..	24·88	—10·54
Saugor	88·8	71·1	67	..	18·53	—10·27
Hoshangabad	88·6	71·9	78	..	29·20	—0·63
Khandwa	87·7	71·6	76	..	31·30	+14·11
Akola	91·2	72·5	63	..	19·13	+0·15
Amraoti	91·8	72·3	77	..	26·67	+7·19
Nagpur	91·6	76·8	67	..	30·93	+2·31
Chanda	91·0	76·0	72	..	30·62	—0·69
Raipur	88·7	76·0	80	..	27·89	—2·29
KONKAN						
Bombay	86·1	78·4	78	..	60·56	+9·07
Ratnagiri	84·8	75·4	83	..	59·28	—15·55
Mormugao	85·0	75·7	83	..	71·32	—0·66
Karwar	84·2	74·0	95	..	74·52	—16·37
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92·4	67·1	69	..	10·67	—0·22
Ahmednagar	90·6	64·5	69	..	16·71	+6·85
Poona	84·0	65·8	85	..	20·92	+6·87
Sholapur	93·8	72·6	66	0·02	9·71	—1·59
Bijapur	91·2	68·8	69	..	8·55	+1·55
Belgaum	70·3	62·5	90	..	27·17	—9·14
Aurangabad	88·9	67·0	76	..	15·45	+1·18
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	92·9	76·2	65	..	28·20	+7·87
	93·3	73·2	73	0·03	10·82	—3·00
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86·3	73·3	94	0·67	67·63	—19·92
Calicut	88·3	76·6	91	..	61·55	—33·72
Cochin	85·7	73·7	93	0·62	61·42	+8·20
Colombo	87·0	75·0	84	0·09	12·01	—2·42
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maguilpatam	97·3	77·7	80	..	6·39	—7·65
Bellary	97·0	73·8	63	..	3·07	—1·80
Cuddapah	102·0	82·0	65	..	4·14	—5·88
Madras	96·5	77·5	66	0·01	3·61	—4·61
Bangalore	85·3	66·3	78	..	8·53	—1·00
Coimbator	90·4	71·8	87	..	2·79	—0·81
Trichinopoly	100·1	76·3	71	..	1·44	—2·71
Negapatam	93·2	76·7	77	..	2·88	—2·24

REGULARITY of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The depression is forming in the south-west Bay, but elsewhere conditions have undergone little change and the Arabian Sea monsoon continues inactive. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orrissa, Malabar; fairly general in Burma, Bihar, south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in west Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Chief amounts are:—Akyab seven inches, Thayetmyo two, Yamethin one, Myitkyina and Tezpur one and a half, Cherrapunji twenty-three, Gauhati and Dhubri two, Cox's Bazaar and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Mymensingh and Bogra two, Darbhange one and a half, Mount Abu and Seoni a half, Raichur three-quarters, Mangalore, Cochin, Madura and Ootacamund a half.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in south Peninsula.

The Arabian sea: The mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports a weak monsoon in the Arabian Sea, especially in the east.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden, reports fresh monsoon in longitude 64 to 62E then light.

S. S. Aviemoor.—The steamer Aviemoor, which arrived in the harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, reports rough monsoon in Bay of Bengal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 16.

709 *Signalling Cadet.*—The signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters Dress-Mufti.

701. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters Carane Road will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.

702 *Machine Gun.*—2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head Quarters on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 6. 15 P.M.

II The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday a at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

703 *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 18th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 7, 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti

Arms and Accountrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

704. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

705. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190 dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 18th August 1913 at the R. G. A Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject.-Range, Field and Fire Direction Practices.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W. H. Lane, 95th Russell's Infantry will give a lecture on the 19th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject.-From the 15th October to the surrender of Ulm on the 29th October inclusive.

All Officers and member of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

III. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st instant at 7. P.M. at Head-Quarters.

Subject.-Defence of Detached posts. It is expected that all officers and N. G. Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

706. *Annual Reports.*—Copies of Annual Report for 1912-13 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

707. *Transfer.*—No. 7457 vol. G. Furze, is transferred from "G" Coy. to Bombay Light Horse and struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

708. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—No. 7511 vol. J. Dodds.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 14.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69⅝; Copper Braziers £83¼; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals;—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 18/6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53⅜; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; Aug.-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers, quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 51; August-Sep.; Antwerp; Buyers firm. Linseed Calcutta 49; firmer, August-Sep.; London. blz done.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37; August-Sep.; London. Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal firmer.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8 August-Sep.; value, steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; steady but little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-9½; sellers, Jan.-March; steady without activity. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5; sellers, August; opened steady closed quiet, 9-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India. 13-6½; sellers, Nov.-Dec.; steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11 value, August-Sep.; firmer.

Java Sugar.—firm at previous rates.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 48; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers firmer.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; Aug.-Sep.; Hull. sellers, dull.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 14th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·713
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	„	76·4
Dew Point	„	74·1
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	4·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	86·1
Minimum do. do. ..	„	78·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	111
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month.. ..	„	1·17
Total fall during year	„	60·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th August	„	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of mean tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th August 1913 was 29.947 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·019 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in.
Sat.	16	m 11	6	27 6
		10	54 a	25 3
Sun.	17	m 11	37	27 9
		11	31 a	25 9
		0	4 a	27 10
Mon.	18	m 0	4	26 1
		0	29 a	27 10
Tues.	19	m 0	35	25 4
		0	53 a	27 8
Wed.	20	m 1	5	26 6
		1	16 a	27 5
Thurs.	21	m 1	35	26 4
		1	39 a	27 0

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August.	h.	m.	ft. in.
		m 4	4	17 2
		5	14 a	19 2
Sat.	16	m 4	45	17 0
		5	43 a	18 7
Sun.	17	m 5	20	16 1
		6	10	18 1
Mon.	18	m 5	51	16 11
		6	36 a	17 5
Tues.	19	m 6	20	17 1
		7	1 a	17 5
Wed.	20	m 6	48	17 5
		7	26 a	17 4
Thurs.	21	m 7	15	17 11
		7	52 a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16 (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
17 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6 m
18 (Mon.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5 m
19. (Tues.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m
20. (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m
21. (Thurs.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 3 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M.; First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

The following is an Additional List per s.s. Salsette to London on 16th August 1913:—

Addyman, Mr. J.; Ramlal, Dewan; Bradley; Mr. T.; Atmaram, Sub-Asst.-Surgeon; Du Maurier, B. S. Q. Lt.-Col. G. B. L.; Collett, Mrs. and two children; Kendall, D.S.O., R. I. M. Comdr. C. J. C.; Hindra, Mr. J. C.; Hemmerdinger, Mr. E.; Sen, Mr. N. M.; Watson, Mr. E. Y.; Dunn, Mrs.; St. John, Miss M.; Thomson-Glover, Mr. J. W.; Benson, Mr. T.; DuMaurier, Mrs.; Collett, Mr. S. O.; Robb, Mr. J.; Senior, Mr. H. V.; Barker, Mr.; Hemmerdinger, Mr. L.; Dunn, Mr. T. O. D.; Ker, Mr. G. D.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.

Consols 2½ %	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	88½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45
Bar Silver spot	27 2-16
„ 2 months hence	27 5-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India Selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64·3-16
Exchange on India 20 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-8 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3,13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½
„ 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 15.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market to-day presented a weak tone and there were only slight fluctuations. The Market moved in the vicinity of Rs. 96-1-6 for 29th August delivery. Business done was on a sufficiently large scale.

Ready Paper was in demand at Rs. 96-8.

SHARES.

The Share Market to-day remained in a depressed state. Under selling pressure the rates of almost all shares underwent a drop.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 641-4, declined to Rs. 630, but closed at Rs. 635 for September.

David declined to Rs. 565.

Crescent stood steady at Rs. 145.

Finlays declined to Rs. 352-8, and Swan to Rs. 307-8.

Madhavji were quoted at Rs. 1,475.

Centrals dropped to Rs. 2,120 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,675.

There was no doing in Press Shares.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 1,135.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares witnessed a slump. Ordinary were placed in lots from prices varying from Rs. 90 to 93 and Deferred from Rs. 188 to Rs. 193.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The Monthly Report issued by the Sound Investment Agency, 31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, speakes of the operations in the Month of July on the Bombay Stock Exchange as follows:—

The Government Paper Market witnessed numerous fluctuations in the month of July as the New Loan of three crores was announced and tenders were invited. Till the day of the tender, i.e., 18th of July, keen competition existed between the Bears and the Bulls, the former trying their level best to bring down the prices of the gilt-edged security; while the latter left no stone unturned to raise up. The result of the tender was awaited very anxiously and great excitement ruled on that day. Bengal tendered the highest rate to secure the entire allotment. Calcutta Market had a cash balance of rupees eleven crores and clutched the whole loan at a snap. The lowest rate of the month was Rs. 95-14 while the highest touched Rs. 97 and the settlement passed off smoothly at Rs. 96-6. The result of the New Loan was as follows:—

	Rs.
Minimum Rate	96-8.
Average Rate	96-8-8
Total Tenders	991 lacs.

The Bank rate which was ruling at 3 p.c. since 17th July is raised to 4 p.c. on the 7th August. Last year the rate stood at 3 p.c. from 11th July till 3rd October, but this year the rate is raised two months earlier. This is a clear indication that the demand for money has already commenced.

A fair volue of business was done in the Board Market and the rates of various sorts of Corporation Bonds were well maintained. Tenders were called in for the 4 per cent. Port Trust Loan of Rs. 80 lacs on the 5th August, and the average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 102-1-0 while the minimum was Rs. 101-11-0. The aggregate total of tenders received was about Rs. 183 lacs.

There is not much to report with respect to Bank shares. The Bank of Bombay shares stood stationary in the vicinity of Rs. 1,665 x.d. The Indian Specie Bank shares declined to Rs. 64 x.d., and the Eastern Bank shares to Rs. 86. There remained fair demand for the Bank of Indi. shares and they changed hands in lots at Rs. 66-8-0 and Rs. 67 x.d. The Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 30.

The Railway shares received a fair amount of attention from Investors and good business was booked. Tapti Valley Railway shares moved up to Rs. 605 and the Upper Sind Light Railway shares were in request at Rs. 15-8 premium. Central Provinces Railway shares were steady at Rs. 97-8. The New Issue of Rs. 3½ lacs of the Gujrat Railway shares was oversubscribed and was entirely taken up by the old shareholders.

Considerable fluctuation took place in the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary and Deferred shares. They went up when a rumour of a dividend was circulated, they went down when the rumour was contradicted. These shares have formed a part of regular business and change hands in lots almost daily. Tata Hydro Ordinary and Preference shares had dropped owing to a call, but have again quickly recovered. These shares stand very good prospects provided the scheme fully realises the expectations of the promoters.

Among miscellaneous shares, the Bombay Burma Trading shares underwent a big rise as handsome ad-interim dividend of Rs. 15 was declared. Even at the present rate they are well thought of as steady and sound insurance shares have also gone up and Ordinary shares have declined. The reaction was anticipated as the rates had jumped up suddenly. The Empire of India Life Insurance Co. shares were placed at Rs. 500 after the lapse of a longtime. These shares yield a very handsome return but are rarely obtainable. The Oriental Life Assurance shares have also gore up and will still rise higher.

Phenomenal activities prevailed in the Cotton Mill shares, and the prices of almost all shares advanced. The Fazalbhai and David Mills shares occupied the largest space in the record of work done. No less than a rise of Rs. 125 in the former and Rs. 100 in the latter took place in a month. Bulls have continued to control the market and certain well-known operators are trying to corner these shares, though the tone of the market cannot be considered robust as there is a disposition to sell with freedom at advancing rates. The Textile Industry is in for a prosperous period as the rainfall is very favourable throughout the country, and in the expectation of a bumper crop of American cotton the rates of cotton are sagging daily. The demand for yarn is also improving and good inquiry from China is expected after the restoration of the unsettled state of things there.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 14.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£41'100,000.	Increase £2.100.000
Public Deposits	£9,300,000.	Decrease £100,000
Other do.	£42,200,000.	Increase £1,400,000
Govt. Securities	£12,500,000.	ecrease £300,000
Other securities	£27,200,000.	Increase £1,000,000
Notes & Gold	£29,900,000.	Increase £2,400,000

The Bank Reserve is 58 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 14.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp:	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier	Fair demand
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull inactive.	
Mid. Americans	6·41 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·30 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 11·58 October 11·94.	
New York official noon call August 11·60 Oct. 11·94.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·96 October 11·98.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·07	6·05
S. O.	5·97	5·95
O. N.	5·93	5·91
N. D.	5·88	5·86
D. J.	5·88	5·86
J. F.	5·89	5·87
F. M.	5·90	5·88
M. A.	5·92	5·89
A. M.	5·93	5·90
M. J.	5·94	5·91

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	trong
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.03	6·06
S. O.	5·95	5·96
O. N.	5·91	5·92
N. D.	5·86	5·87
D. J.	5·86	5·87
J. F.	5·87	5·88
F. M.	5.88	5·89½
M. A.	5·90	5·91
A. M.	5·90	5·92

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York Aug. 11·69. Previous closing price. 12·55.	
Futures at New York Oct. 12·05. Previous closing price. 11·00.	
Advanced early on favourable advices and Declined later owing to southern selling of interest in the local market.	
Spot Cotton at New York. 12·90. Previous price 12·00.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11·15-16. Previous price 11·78	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 12·40. Previous price 11·45.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 10·98. Previous price 11·04.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9·3·8
Demand Bills	4-86⅝
Silver Commerce	59

LONDON, August 14.

Good Bengal M. G.	4 15-16 d
F. G. „ „	5 1-16 d
Fine „ „	5 3-16 d
Good Bhownuggur	5 7-16 d.
F. G. „	5 9-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 11-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5 11-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 8-16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 10-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 12-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 15-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 12-16 d.
Good Broach	5 11-16 d.
F. G. „	5 27-32 d.
Fine „	....
Stock of Cotton in London	....
Good Khandeish	5 5-8 d.
F. G. „	5 1-2 d

MONTHLY SHIPMENT.

LONDON, August 14.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Good for the month of July 1913.

TO ALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards.
Bleached and ite ..	21,600,000
Unbleached an Grey ..	89,800,000
Dyed and Colored	10,700,000
Printed	12,400,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	210,000
Unbleached a t Grey ..	540,000
	Tons
Total Shipmen of Salt ..	18,300

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Good:—	Yards
Bleached and White	3,800,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,000,000
Dyed and Colored	2,100 000
Printed	2,900,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	120,000
Unbleached and Grey	....

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yard
Bleached and White	4,200,000
Unbleached and Grey	9,600,000
Dyed and Colored	1,000,000
Printed	2,200,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs
Dyed and Bleached	380,000
Unbleached and Grey ..	400,00

TO BAY.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards
Bleached & White	16,900,000
Unbleached & Grey	14,700,000
Dyed and Colored	12,200,000
Printed	18,900,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	260,000
Unbleached & Grey	800,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards
Bleached & White	12,800.00
Unbleached & Grey	2,300,00
Dyed and Colored	3,600,0
Printed	9,500,0
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs
Dyed and Bleached	7[illegible]0
Unbleached & Grey	40,00

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 15.

The local market is strong notwithstanding the decline from America and rates both for actuals as well as for New crop contracts are well maintained. The experts who have never seen a cotton field decide according to their temper the size and the condition of the growing cotton crop. Yet there are many vicissitudes that may be set this season's production both here and in America. Drought, hot winds; army worms, cool nights, early October frost and rainy, cold fall for gathering make it unwise to estimate a big bumper crop at this stage that the world demands from America.

If the bumper crop is assured and practically made; we may see lower prices than ruling at present by early December. Upto now everything possible that could be said and done to put the price of cotton down has been energetically put to the front, but a the present quotations it resists most stubbornly for the reason that present prices are the results of all the discounts imaginable, and is evidently worth the money that spots are bringing. Not only that but the stock of cotton both here and in America and Liverpool are so low and afford scant protection for short commitments. We have been putting the facts in this column more forcibly for the last many days for the benefit of the textile trade of our country, and we need not flatter ourselves that the prices have gone up locally about Rs. 15 per Candy during the week, and we still believe in higher prices as the total receipts into Bombay are by 237,847 bales more compared with last year but the total exports show an increase of 255,848 bales compared with last year so our stocks into the hands of the local mills, exporters, and dealers are comparatively less than what they were at this time last year, and prices are about Rs. 30 per Candy lower than what they were ruling this time last year, we may go further and say that cotton is below its productive price.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals. ..		229	..	Jan. 25th 1914.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	241	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	187	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	250	240	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha; Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur; Kamptee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamg

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

APPEAL COURT'S JUDGMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

JOHN MARTIN, COMPLT., v. C. H. ROGERS AND S. H. MOFFATT, ACCUSED-APPELLANTS.

On the resumption of the hearing of this appeal, yesterday, Mr. Talyarkhan continued his address on behalf of Mr. Rogers. Counsel said if their Lordships turned to the notice sent by the complainant to the accused, they would find that there was no statement of correct facts according to the complainant, but the latter merely characterised the statements contained in the articles as false but he did not set out what he would call a correct version nor did he ask for an opportunity to give a correct version. He said this to remove any impression that a request had been made to the editor to put the correct facts before the readers of that paper. His submission, therefore, was that no importance should be atttached to the second article the more so because it was preceded by the notice read by him to the Court.

Summing up his arguments then, Mr. Talyarkhan said that on the law and authorities it was clear that if Mr. Rogers could establish—and counsel submitted he had established—that he had written the article on facts communicated to him from sources which he had no reason to disbelieve, and if he was not actuated by any malice, then he had clearly established good faith in law and the mere violence of language—assuming there was violent language used—there was no authority to show deprived him of good faith. Regarding the use of language, counsel submitted that it was not stronger than what it should have been and all he asked the Court was to place themselves in the position of the man who wrote the articles, for if that was done, it could not be said that the language used was violent. There was no authority in Indian cases, counsel said, in which a man, though he had proved good faith, was convicted because of the violent language. He submitted that the case of good faith had been entirely made out and, therefore, the accused was entitled to his acquittal.

MR. KEMP'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the second accused, Mr. Kemp said his client's case stood on quite a different footing. The defence on which he had relied, namely, that he had printed the articles in good faith, was not discussed by the Magistrate. His client had relied on Mr. Rogers and said he had acted with due care and caution in believing Mr. Rogers. That point was not looked at by the Magistrate and no finding had been arrived at on that point though it was specifically raised in the accused's defence.

Mr. Justice Shah: In all such cases, does not the printer stand on the same footing as the editor? I should think that if the editor has no case, the printer must fail with him. If the editor proves good faith, the printer gets off too.

Mr. Kemp: Yes, if the editor proves good faith, there is an end of it; but in a case where the editor fails, the printer has his defence.

Mr. Justice Shah: Look at section 501 of the Code then.

Mr. Kemp: Yes, that imposes on me to make out good faith. If there is good faith, the article cannot be defamatory.

Mr. Justice Heaton: The word "defamatory" in this section is used in quite a different sense.

Mr. Kemp: Coming after the section defining defamation, can it be said to be a different thing? I submit it should be read "such matter as constitutes an offence of defamation."

Mr. Justice Heaton: We must assume for the purposes of this argument that the editor is guilty?

Mr. Kemp: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Heaton: How do you then make out the difference? As a matter of fact, for the purposes of your argument, the offence is committed; how could you then say you acted in good faith?

Mr. Kemp: The Magistrate has not said that we were wrong in relying on the editor. The Magistrate has taken ten hearings to find out that Mr. Rogers had not acted in good faith and my client, who is not a man of the same learning, cannot be expected to believe that Mr. Rogers was not acting in good faith.

PRINTER'S LIABILITY.

Mr. Justice Shah: If your argument is good, then generally speaking no printer could ever be made liable.

Mr. Kemp: If the Magistrate had held that my client had not taken sufficient caution in that he relied on Mr. Rogers, it would have been a different thing.

Mr. Justice Heaton: If the printer has his responsibility, I do not think he can take shelter behind that plea. He is bound to make independent inquiries.

Mr. Justice Shah: Do you know of any case in which the editor was convicted and the printer was let off.

Mr. Kemp: No, my Lord; none.

Mr. Campbell: He called no evidence.

Mr. Kemp: He could not call any evidence because the only evidence he could call was that of the co-accused and that the law did not allow him to do.

Mr. Justice Heaton: If that was your defence, you should have taken a separate trial. Did you claim a separate trial?

Mr. Kemp: No.

PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Kemp, continuing, said if their Lordships did not agree with him on the first point, then with regard to the whole case, he joined in the arguments of Mr. Talyarkhan and wished to add one point more and that was with regard to justification, a point which was not pressed before them by Mr. Talyarkhan. The learned counsel then urged that if the facts alleged were proved to be broadly true, then they would make out a case of justification and he relied for that on a passage in "Odgers" in the present case, he submitted, he had proved every material allegation to be true with the exception of two minor points, but they were such as would not alter the mind of the reader.

Mr. Kemp then commented on the evidence and said that wherever the complainant's evidence differed from the other witnesses he should be disbelieved, and submitted that the facts were proved sufficiently strictly to enable the accused to rely on justification.

Regarding the tone of the article and the comments, counsel said that the words "diabolical" and "unholy" were not at first noticed by the complainant, or his pleader or any one until the Magistrate pointed them out and it was only then that that point was very hotly taken up by the complainant's pleader. With regard to these words again he relied on "Odgers" who stated that words of abuse, which did not add anything to the charge, need not be justified and submitted that these words in this article did not add to the charge and had no further sting in them because the readers were in possession of the facts and, therefore, these words could not lower the reputation of the complainant.

He wished to mention one point and that was that there seemed to be only one charge in the case stating "you on the 8th and 15th March....." "and you be tried on the said charge." That was one charge and yet the accused were sentenced separately on two charges. That was all he wished to urge.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton then intimated to Mr. Campbell that the Court did not think it necessary to hear him.

In delivering the judgment of the Court, Mr. Justice Heaton said this was a case eminently fitted to be tried by a jury and it would have been of very great advantage to all had that been done. In giving judgment Their Lordships had to deal with the first article, the subject matter of the first charge. That article dealt with a grievance regarding a volunteer funeral and so far as it dealt with that grievance apart from the personal attack, their Lordships saw nothing objectionable in it; but unfortunately there was mixed up with the grievance a very personal attack on the character of an individual, an attack of such a kind that on the face of it, it was grossly deafmatory. The defence sought to bring the case within Exception nine to section 500 and wanted to show they had acted in good faith and had taken due care and caution. It was perfectly true that there was no ground to say that the editor was actuated by private malice, and it was perfectly true that he had made some inquiries before he produced the article but as a matter of fact, the statement of facts contained in the article were a very serious distortion of the facts which were contained in the evidence of witnesses and in saying this, Their Lordships were not going outside the evidence recorded in the case. If the editor was told all that the witnesses had told the magistrate he could not have made the statements that he had made in the article.

With regard to the comments made in the article, His Lordship said that if the editor undertook to embark on a grossly personal attack of a most damaging nature on an individual, he must accept the responsibility which naturally followed the conduct of that kind. If it was found that the inquiries, that were made, led him (editor) to give a seriously distorted version of facts, it showed that the inquiries were not very satisfactory and after hearing all that could be said about that, His Lordship was inclined to describe them as perfunctory. It, therefore, followed that that the case of due care and caution was not made out.

The second accused, who was the printer, His Lordship continuing said, sought to defend himself on the ground—which no doubt was perfectly true—that he asked the editor who assured him that the articles were all right but on the face of them, the articles were grossly defamatory and that being so, Their Lordships did not think the printer could escape the provisions of Section 501 by sheltering himself exclusively behind the editor.

Their Lordships, accordingly, confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused and dismissed the appeals.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

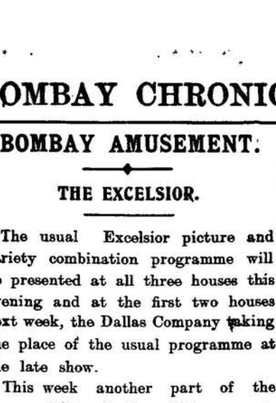
THE EXCELSIOR.

The usual Excelsior picture and variety combination programme will be presented at all three houses this evening and at the first two houses next week, the Dallas Company taking the place of the usual programme at the late show.

This week another part of the famous "Satan" film will be presented. There are four parts in all to this remarkable film, but each is separate in itself. Part 2 was withdrawn and the part to be presented this week is the third, which introduces us to a monastery in the middle ages. We see the monks following their peaceful and useful employ, until Evil, in the shape of the personal devil garbed as a brother monk, enters the precincts. We have a succession of tragedies, following rapidly one upon another, all inspired by Satan. This part of the film is very powerfully produced, and although the incidents are gruesome, when the culmination of evil comes, there is no doubting that the drama grips the mind. A learned brother of the Abbey who is an alchemist is seen at work decocting the vartuous herbs for the healing of the sick and poor tenantry of the Abbey lands.

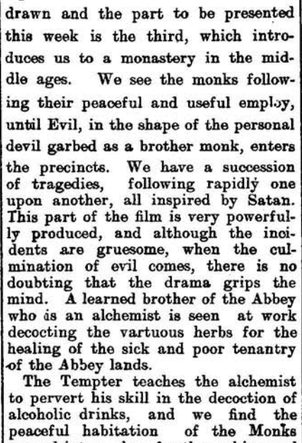
The Tempter teaches the alchemist to pervert his skill in the decoction of alcoholic drinks, and we find the peaceful habitation of the Monks turned into a place for the making and selling of the "Devil Brew." Incidents crowd upon incidents, and all

MR. HENRY J. DALLAS.



The well-known Actor-Manager whose Company will open in "The Glad Eye" at the Excelsior on Monday.

MISS NELL COMPTON



Daughter of the famous Shakesperian Actor, Edward Compton. She plays the leading rôle in "Baby Mine" and is a delightful ingenue.

the materia's of picturesque story-making are lavished upon the development of Satan's power in mediæval times—jealously, debauchery, and murder, until the dramatic finale.

There are several other films of great interest, among them a stirring drama, "Love's Sacrific," and Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Darion remain on the bill, presenting several new dances.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

One of the finest films that has been shown at this theatre makes its appearance to-night. It is entitled "The Vengeance of Durand," a production by the famous Vitagraph Company of America. It is a story of love, hatred and vengeance, in which a jealous husband, driven to madness by his groundless jealousy, is shown going headlong to his own destruction though trying to achieve the destruction of another. All the most complex passions of the human heart, such as love, hatred, jealousy, vengeance, affection and gratitude, are brought into play in the course of the story. Too much cannot be said of the acting, which is of an exceptionally high order, and makes one realize how actions and gestures as seen in the "silent drama" on the screen, can be sometimes made even more expressive and striking than actual words. The mounting of the piece is in keeping with its other beauties. There is no doubt that in this film we have a real masterpiece, and the management of the America-India are to be congratulated for giving the public an opportunity to see such excellent productions.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 15.

We have to report again an uninteresting week as far as active inquiry is concerned. This state of affair is no doubt not very satisfactory, for though ordinary sales are possible, dealers are rightly anxious for a demand, that would relieve them of the heavy stocks. In spite of this protracted delay we feel sure of a more encouraging market in the near future.

The settlement of the Umpire question, seems not to have allowed the firms to make any record sales. One might have expected that the resumption of trade after fifteen weeks, would materially help the firms to place large forward business. We hear however that big lines are on the cables, and we might have to report a good trade later on at lower rates. The dealers have no doubt seen their way to take up some of their immediate requirements, but as already stated the purchases are not on a very grand scale. Ready goods no doubt have been freely negotiated, and considering the state of the market, holders appear to have been free sellers. We hear of some parcels sold at prices below actual cost.

Home reports speak of steady prices in spite of the continued apathy of consuming markets. India is said to be inquiring more freely but little business is reported as actually booked. The expectations are however that its different markets will be soon active purchasers. China is reported as hopeful whilst home trade is said to be quiet. Cautious buying is again urged, as low prices are expected.

Greys. Dealers continue to be anxious sellers and as Manchester appears to be easier, we hear of some slight reduction in prices in standard goods. It is reported that a big European house has wired large quantities of their running cloths, but business has not yet resulted.

Whites. In nainsooks the market generallly has ruled quiet with easier prices, some clearance in 45 and 50 inches widths being reported for the Delhi market. We hear that a big European House are offering some 500 cases, 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14 inches, "S. L. B." nainsooks, said to be purchased at a very high rate. It is further reported that two other European firms are also holding about 75 cases and 100 cases respectively, 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14 nainsooks and are offering the same at 2s. 5d. per piece ex duty. All the above lots are ready goods lying in Bombay. In mulls our market has shown little life this week, the only demand being in wider widths, saccharilla heading, prices for which are well maintained. Owing to the heavy arrivals, and the huge stock lying with the Bombay and Karachi markets, cancellations of late shipments in this style, have become common with the dealers. Wider widths "Blue and Gold" heading Madras mulls have fallen off in inquiry, and prices for the same have come down this week by fully 1 anna a piece. We hear for a fact that Madras has been offering this line in Bombay and this coupled with the fact that stocks in the same are heavy in our side, make us believe that prices in this will experience a further fall.

Prints and dyed goods. Ordinary inquiry continues, and we hear parcels in better class of goods have been favourably disposed off. Low white grounds continue to sell unfavourably, and considering the heavy stocks holders are glad to be light of these even at a loss. In dyed goods retail inquiry is very helping, and prices keep steady.

Fancies. We hear stocks are accumulating and though inquiry is not poor, a good demand would allow better margins to the dealers.

Yarns. Moderate sales have been possible particularly as dealers continue to sell at cut prices. Mercerised yarn seem to leave meagre profits to the dealers. In bundles particularly the cheap sales of Japanese stuff, hardly allow Manchester yarns to sell favourably.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13	1911-12	Difference.
Receipts for the week.	5,855	8,519	— 2664
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th August.	27,50,143	25,12,296	+ 2,37,847
Shipments for the week :—Europe	10,290	4,091	+ 6,199
China Japan & Coast Ports	22,874	8,469	+ 14,405
Total	33,164	12,560	+ 20,604
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 14st August.			
Europe	5,03,334	39,09,42	+ 1,124,42
China	44,500	37,116	+ 11,384
Japan	9,59,171	8,51,002	+ 10,8169
Coast Ports	30,603	25,454	+ 5,149
Total	15,41,558	1,304,514	+ 2,37,144

Afloat in Harbour:—Europe 15,230 1,384 + 13,846
China, Japan and Coast Ports 4,858 — + 4,858
Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 2nd Aug. 1913. 19,456 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept 1912 to 9th August, 1913. 12,324 bales.
Bombay, 15th, August 1913.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A very interesting lecture on "Personal Hygiene" was delivered by Dr. C. Cotinho, B.Sc., B.H., L.M. & S., Medical officer to the Anti-Tuberculosis League at the Fort and Proprietary High School on Thursday. The lecture was illustrated with Magic Lantern slides and Modern Hygienic appliances.

DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

We are requested to announce that the performances of the Dallas Comedy Co. will daily begin at 9-30 p.m. and not at 10 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 15th.

S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	August 10.
S. S. Amiemoor	Koeford	Calcutta	July 30.

DEPARTURES.

August 15th.

S. S. Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull via Karachi.
S. S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta.
S. S. Linga	Butler	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Friday :—

S. S. Detmold	Winter	Barrow-in-Furness.
S. S. Scharzfels	Strycker	Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer	*Barala	for	Persian Gulf.
,,	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf.

* To arrive.

S. S. Aviemoor.—The steamer Aviemoor, 2382 tons, Captain T. H. Koeford, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta July 30th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A F. Vine, arrived in the harbour on Friday, from Aden August 10th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rinaldo.—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2791, tons, Captain H. Chilton, sailed on Friday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Blake.—The steamer Blake, 2396 tons, Captain J. Hill, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with balast.

S. S. Detmold.—The steamer Detmold, 2816 tons, Captain J. W. Winter, will sail to-day for Barrow-in Furness, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

S. S. Scharzfels.—The Wilson Line steamer Scharzfels, 3533 tons, Captain A. Strycker, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m., on Thursday the 14th idem.

The P. and O. S.S. Assaye with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Monday the 18th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, August 15, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Ambra	Antic	A. L. S. N. & Co.
B.	Benin	Cole	J. F. & Co.
C. & R.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E.	Schildtrum	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.
G.	Ranzier	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H.	Amatonga	Wyer	K. N. & Co.
K.	Astoria	Hogan	J. F. & Co.
N.	Detmod	Winter	J. F. & Co.
P.	Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co.
Q.	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
2.	Elzia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Bangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
6	City of Spurta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7.	Schuarzfels	Styrchic	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quilca	Cole	M. M. & Co.
10 & 11	City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
15.	Wartenfels	Keimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
15.	Orissa	Rutse	K. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Valiji	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co

Offside K.

Kowelt	Brewis	Offside D. & E. Arab Steamer.
Upada	Logan	M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kolford	T. Jeswandas
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Bassano	Baech-li	J. F. & Co.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Crossfels	Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co.
Galavale	Scarr	A. Y. & Co.
Hoselsee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kirtfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Midenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nestbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Seaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
Salsette	Vine	P. & O, S. N. & Co.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 14th August 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

KASAGRA *is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative.*

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG ?

BLACK HAIR-DYE

Which turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into jet Black, Soft and Glossy. One application monthly is sufficient to keep the natural colour. No fading by bath or hair-oils. No other dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction Re. 1 per 1 box: Rs. 2 As. 4 for 3 boxes in one parcel. Postage extra.

MEDICATED CONFECTION SALEP.

PJIBUALASNEM MISREE PAKA.

This food-medicine is composed of milk salad, safron, sarsaparilla and many marvellous indigenous drugs. It radically cures Indigestion. Cough, Constipation. Piles, Impurity of Blood, Nervous General Debility heumatism, Paralysis, Fistula and all skin diseases efficacious in every season. Re. 1 for Bombay seer, (11 ounces) Rs. 2 and As. for 3 seers tin. P stage extra.

Dr, BHAISHANKER, J. VAIDYA, 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY FOST GIRGAON.

USE THE 'PHONE.

In our Shop there are two little bells. These little bells are attached to one of the greatest labour-saving inventions of the age.

Can you guess what it is? Yes, that's it, the telephone! Properly used, the telephone will save you any amount of walking, letter writing, etc.

When you want any little article, just call for No. 2203, for we're always there at your service.

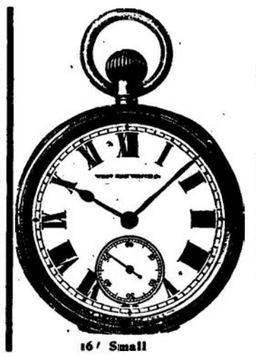
Sometimes it's wet, or you're busy, in either case it is the work of a moment to call for No. 2203, and have the thing you stand in need of (however small in Motor Accessories and Electrical Novelties) sent up without delay.

May we add that we are always on the alert, and waiting to execute your orders?

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone No. 2203

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



16' Small

The "SPECIAL"
a high class three-quarter plate watch.
17" Size, Keyless Lever.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies: real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring: most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular: plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.
14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.
Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

FURTHER GREAT REDUCTIONS AT CATCHPOLE'S SALE.

CALL & INSPECT OUR STOCK

From MONDAY,
August 18th, 1913.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

LOYAL NORTH LANCS (3) BEAT MIDDLESEX (0).

LANCS' DECISIVE SUPERIORITY.

There was a fairly large crowd of spectators on the Cooperage yesterday, when a hard fought and rather uninteresting game ended in a victory for the Loyal North Lancs by three goals to nil. The margin of victory is a fair index of their decisive superiority over the Middlesex team, who were a very uneven lot and resorted to the kick-and-run policy which rendered the whole affair scrappy. The Middlesex team which is only a double-company team and should not be taken to be a regimental combination, had to do without some of their regular players, Goldwin Welsh, Adcock, Sparkes and Dutton and consequently they could not be reasonably expected to put up a good show. Besides they have not had much practice since their transfer from Dum Dum Cantonment. Those who had seen them play in Calcutta would not believe for a moment that the Middlesex men could give such a disappointing display as they did yesterday. However, as matters turned out, we have nothing to say in praise of them either individually or collectively.

A little more careful supervision of the game would have detected a few incidents which might have kept down the margin of their defeat. Knowing that we do, the lot of a referee—his work being nothing short of labour of love—we have so far purposely refrained from saying anything in the way of criticism, but it must be pointed out in the interest of fair play that this official referee should be asked to run more and keep pace with the ball and not to stand in the middle 20 or 30 yards behind the attacking line. A competent referee like Qr. M. Sgt. Asnenhurst need not be told that a referee must be a good sprinter and that he should always keep himself in a position from where he can have a clear view of the positions of the forwards and the flight of the ball. However, well meaning and competent a referee may be, (as Qr. M. Sgt. Ashenhurst undoubtedly is), his decisions are bound to be misconstrued both by players and spectators unless he has the above-mentioned qualification. As a consequence it was a demoralising effect which may be quite foreign to his own ideas.

Turning to the Loyal North Lancs, it should in all fairness be stated that the whole team appared to be in splendid condition and to a man they were hard sprinters, quick on the ball and in short knew how to work concertedly with a view to get to a definite end. They were by far the better team on the day's play and that even the staunchest supporters of the Middlesex will not deny. They are expected to render a very good account of themselves in the tournament. They are a very quick accurate and well-balanced lot and will take a lot of beating. Berryman in goal, was quick, Charnock the right back and Whitmore, the outside right worked very hard, though it should be mentioned that the last-named showed an inclination to lie offside. They have a very good understanding, the forward line and their halves follow up the career of the front line and feed them judiciously. Their backs too are powerful kicks.

The game was not quite so clean as one could wish it to be, shady tactics being not quite absent.

The exchanges throughout were very much in favour of the Loyal Lancs, and the Middlesex had also a few good openings. On one occasion, Wotton the Middlesex centre-half directed a stinging shot—a daisy-cutter to the Lancs' goal, ut Berryman saved the situation in fine style.

All the three goals were scored during the initial period. The exchanges during the secon moiety were fairly even, but the game became very dull at times.

THE GAME.

The Lancs defending the hand-stand end goal kicked off and the Middlesex men made a rush and Wall tried a long feeble shot, which Berryman kicked out. Spencer next stopped a rush and headed the ball out to the half-line whence Dent put Hall in possession and on went the Lancs' forwards with a long passing bout, but off-side against Hall held them back. Play was now confined in the Middlesex 25, and Turley making an opening the forwards dribbled through but Dove came up and cleared. The Middlesex forwards got an opening, but were soon returned and the opposing forward were well on the move. But Andrews soon whistled back for lying off-side. The pressure, however was kept up and the Lancs with combinations went down and tried a couple of shots, which were ineffective. The Middlesex men tried to get through at times but Charmock and Wal baffled all their attempts, with powerful kicks. Fordham next essaye a long shot which Berryman clear with ease exchanges became very fast at this stage and Pigott was next called upon to save a long uppish shot which he did with ease. Another low shot by Barker and Pigott saved again. Turley was winded and there was a temporary cessation of hostilities, but he soon recovered and both teams attacked in turn. A forward movement by the Middlesex looked promising, but Spencer intercepting the pass sent the ball flying to the opposing territory. This gave Whitmore and opening and he flashed along the right touch with a commendable grit and centred. Pigott's attempt to clear was rather feeble and the ball was in a melee in front of the Middlesex goal and Barker beat the Middlesex custodian within 5 minutes' from the start with a well directed shot which the latter could not possibly save himself being covered by one of his own men.

Loyal N. Lancs.....1 goal.
Middlesex.....Nil.

The pressure was well-sustained from the restart, as the halves followed up the forwards who forced pace and raided the Middlesex defence. A centre pass by Andrews ended in the second goal being scored by Barker after 25 minutes' play.

Loyal N. Lancs.....2 goals.
Middlesex.....Nil.

The Lancs forced two corners in quick succession threeafter. A few minutes before the call of half-time, the Middlesex got an opening, Charmock being penalised for a foul charge. Bateman directed a shot well, after a brilliant dodging run, but Berryman saved by conceding a corner, from which nothing resulted. Even play followed for a comple of minutes the Lancs got down and put through for the third itme. There was an appeal on the ground that theball had already gone out and the Middlesex custodian made no effort to save it. But the referee after consulting the linesman disallowed the appeal. Taking for granted that the referee was quite right in his decision it should be pointed out that neither he nor the linesman whom he consulted was anywhere near the place of occurrance and they therefore were not in a position to judge, and the referee might have done better by giving the benefit of his doubt, if he had any, to the defending team. Soon after half-time was called, the scores being:—

Loyal N. Lances.....3 goals.
Middlesex .....Nil.

The exchanges during the second period were far from brilliant, though the players on either side kept up a good pace. Both teams had a fair share in attack and both the custodians had anxious times. The efforts of the Middlesex lacked sparkle and cohesion and their spasmodic efforts or rather jerking movements were of no avail. No further score was recorded and the game thus ended in a victory for the Loyal N. Lancs with the final scoser:—

The teams were:—

Loyal North Lancs.—Berryman, goal; Charnock and Spencer, backs; Turley, Dent and Broomfield, halves; Whitmore, Bradley, Hall, Basker and Andrews, forwards.

Middlesex Regiment.—Segt. Pigott, goal; Clarke and Dove, backs; Worley, Woolton and Staines, halves; Baker Bateman, Wall, Fordham and Annison, forwards.

Referee:—Qr. Master Sgt. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. (BOMBAY) v. A. T. A. SHERWOODS.

All games to commence at 5-30 p.m. and not at 5-45 p.m. as before.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC BEAT Y. M. C. A.

Harwood	1
Downes	2
Templeton	3

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1913.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 14th Aug. 1913.

THE MONSOON PLATE, Division, I
DISTANCE 7 FURLONGS.

Bombastic	9.10	Forfeit	8.7
Kurnell	9. 7	Tears	8.4
Keerth	8.12	Pretty Good Sort	7.13
Punt	8. 9	Monaleen II	7.12

Division II.

Solution	9.12	Lord Reay	8.3
St. Gilgen	9.7	Glengarry	8.0
Canberra late		Vics Pride	8.0
Serpent	9.5	Portland Lad	7.11
Lady Douglas	8.10	Vancouver	7.2
Ballysand	8.4	Mordialloc	6.7
Little Speed	8.4		

THE LOHAGAON PLATE
DISTANCE 1 MILE.

Tajilmulook	10.5	Galiard	8.4
Regent	9.6	Sweden	8.2
Nakib	9.5	Thulfha	7.13
Baloz	8.9	Singer	7.8
Young Salanic	8.8	Hadee	7.2
Lookman	8.8	Harry Johnson	7.0
Terror	8.8	Ghalyum	6.10
Gold Fish II late		Haify	6.9
Aga	8.7	Last Chance	6.0
Beyrut	8.6	Afzur Jung	6.0

THE DHOND PLATE,
DISTANCE 6 FURLONGS.

Abdul Malik	10.6	Minerva	7.10
Pendil	9.9	Dilkush	7.0
Young Najub	9.9	Gafal	6.13
Zoolphokarr	9.5	Abdul Aziz	6.11
Bravo late		Tenebreuse	6.11
Rajput	9.5	Fado	6.11
Baloz	9.1	Agah Pasha	6.11
Chechan	8.5	Sir Satu late	
Kimberley	8.4	Sinclair	6.0
Singer	7.13	Malayeb	6.0
Soomsam	7.13		

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE, Division I
DISTANCE ABOUT 5 FURLONGS.

Baloz	10.3	Best Chance	7.13
Kimberley	9.10	Maasal	7.12
Bahlool	9.3	Authority	7.12
Minerva	9.0	Maidania	7.8
British King	8.10	Biglig	7.7
Keam	8.4	Salisbury	7.5
Abdul Aziz	8.1	Creditor	7.3
Tenebreuse	8.1	American Spot	7.3
Zigomar	8.0	Saood	7.0

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE, Division II,
ABOUT 5 FURLONGS.

Rummy	9.7	Tezab	8.11
Red Fish	9.7	Jawan	8.9
Flying Machine	9.3	Mushtarak	8.8
Mathatbaig	9.0	Bund Garden late	
Star Silk	8.13	Sirkar	8.7
Mercy	8.11	Miss Nagashi	8.7
Grey Ghost II	8.11	Mars	8.5
Agent	8.11	Bahrain Girl	8.2
Good Evening	8.11	Flying Bird	7.11
Alwar	8.11	Beethoven	7.4

THE CLUB PLATE
DISTANCE 6 FURLONGS.

Bushallow	11.10	Silick	10.3
Prince Charlie	11.6	Little King	10.2
Young Berlin	11.5	The Tetrarch late	
Nimar	10.9	Taki Khan	9.13
Mahboob	10.9	Berlin Girl	9.12
Longboat	10.5	Fyzabad	9.1
Castaway	10.5	Gold	9.0

THE HOPEFUL PLATE DISTANCE 1 MILE.

Moorshid, Semiramas, Jesoor, Good Gold, Firsandee, Farish, Sparrow Hawk, German Silver, Rashid Pasha, Turkish Spot, Dhaman, Aimer, The Winner, Nafa, Makbul, Ata Allah, Thabashir, and Langford.

CRICKET AT DEOLALI.

PARSI BARONET v. DEOLALI GYMKHANA.

This two-days' fixture was concluded on the Deolali Gymkhana ground on Thursday, the game resulting in a big victory for the Parsi Baronet team by eight wickets. Full Scores:—

DEOLALI GYMKHANA CLUB.

First Innings.

Major Happel (Capt.), c Umrigar, b Meherhomji	24
Pt. Drary, b Umrigar	39
Mr. Jackson, run out	33
Capt. Dorford, stumped out, b Pundole	10
Mr. Galway, stumped out, b Pundole	0
Capt. Foxon, b Umrigar	1
Mr. Percival c and b Pundole	0
Capt. Thompson, not out	9
Capt. Beldwon, b Umrigar	12
Lt. Wyncoll, stumped, b Pundole	6
Capt. Cook stumped, b Pundole	5
Extras	4
Total	143

Second Innings.

Major Happel (Capt.) c and b Umrigar	0
Pt. Drary, b Umrigar	11
Mr. Jackson, b Umrigar	12
Capt. Dorford, c and b Meherhomji	0
Mr. Galway, b Meherhomji	4
Capt. Foxon, st. Umrigar	1
Mr. Percival, not out	25
Capt. Thompson, c Umrigar, b Pundole	3
Capt. Beldwon, b Umrigar	1
Lt. Wyncoll, b Meherhomji	4
Capt. Cook, b Umrigar	0
Extras	2
Total	80

PARSI BARONET CLUB.

First Innings.

Mr. Pagdiwala, b Beldwon	13
Mr. Meherhomji, b Beldwin	110
Mr, Raja, D.M., b Beldwin	0
Mr. Mulla, M. F., l-b-w, b Beldwon	3
Mr. Cama, R. N., b Happel	4
Mr. Balsara, E. F., b Beldwon	1
Mr. Daruwala, P., b Jackson	3
Mr. Daruwala, S., c Thompson, b Foxon	37
Mr. Umrigar, J., not out	0
Mr. Pundole, b Beldwon	0
Mr. Bharucha, b Jackson	1
Extras	18
Total	190

Second Innings.

Mr. Pagdiwala, c Wyncoill, b Jackson	7
Mr. Meherhomji, not out	10
Mr. Raja, D.M., c Foxon, b Jackson	0
Mr. Mulla, M. F., not out	12
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wkts.)	34

CRICKET AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Aug. 15.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway eleven began their two-days' match against Poona Gymkhana to-day. It was thought that the visitors were possessed of some good bowlers, but the result proved that this was not the case. Although without the services of Major Greig, Poona were able to put together the tall score of 320 runs. When play closed for the day the B. B. and C. I men had lost four wickets for 60 runs.

Present Scores are:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Captain Haughton, b Baloo,	70
Mr. Kerr, c Date, b Warden,	79
Mr. Colbeck, b Warden	23
Captain Green-Armytage, st. Telang, b Baloo	15
Mr. Stephenson, c and b Date	71
Mr. Kelly, b Baloo	0
Mr. Ricketts, c Warden, b Date	5
Sergt. Tagg, b Baloo	10
Captain Dibbin, b Date	2
Colonel Rosher, not out	8
Extras	37
Total	320

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY

1st innings.

Mr. A. L. Smith, c Haughton, b Kelly	8
Mr. B. Polishwalla, b Haughton	17
Mr. D. K. Talang not out	18
Mr. G. Antia, (Ju.), b Haughton	6
Mr. F. Colabawalla, b Cox	2
Rest to bat.	
Extras	9
Total, (for 4 wickets)	60

A POONA GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

To commemorate the long connection of Mr. J. A. McIver, I.S.O., with the Poona Gymkhana Club, one of his friends presented a beautiful silver challenge cup to bear Mr. McIver's name and to be annually competed for by members of the Poona Gymkhana Club only, and for the first time the above tournament was successfully held last year when Colonel Swiney, R.E., won the challenge cup, the runner-up being Lieut Nottidge, R.E., Both played brilliantly, the former scoring 500 and the latter 477.

This year the tournament began last Monday at the Poona Gymkhana Club and it is expected that some brilliant play will be witnessed.

CRICKET AT BHAVNAGAR.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE v VA GAR

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 15.

The third and last game in the tour of the Grant Medical College team was with the Bhavnagar team. It was played on the Sir Bhowsingji cricket ground before a large number of spectators, on Thursday and Friday and resulted in a win for the visitors by 115 runs, Scores:

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FIRST INNINGS.

Canteenwalla, b Mansukh	17
Forbes, run out	25
Dastur, b Umrigar	7
Billimoria, b Umrigar	0
Tata, c Mansukh, b Umrigar	24
Taleyarkhan, b Manon L.	0
Driver (Capt.), St. Ghalbhai b. Umrigar	2
Sidhwa, b Umbrigar	2
Dadachanji, b. Umbrigar	0
Cooper, not out	0
Kharas, b Mansukh	1
Extras	15
Total	15

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
Umrigar	15	24	6
Abdul	10	23	0
Munsukh	6	17	3
Mistry	2	14	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Conteenwalla, b Umrigar	35
Forbes, St. Ghellabhai, b. Umrigar	4
Dastoor, b Umrigar	5
Billimoria, b Umrigar	21
Tata, b Umrigar	8
Taleyarkhan, c Gazdar b. Vorah	51
Driver, b Abdulla	3
Sidhwa, c Mehta b Abdulla	3
Dadachanji not out	39
Cooper, b Umrigar	4
Extras	11
Total	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
Umrigar	23	67	7
Abdulla	12	43	2
Vorah	7	36	0
Mehta	1	10	0
Mistry	2	18	0

BHAVNAGAR TEAM.

FIRST INNINGS.

Ghellabhai, b Tata	0
Mistry, b Tata	3
Abdulla, c Driver b Tata	12
Umrigar, b Tata	0
Mansukh, c Canteenwalla b Tata	2
Mehta, c Dastur b Driver	5
Green, b Tata	7
Vishmbhai, c Billimoria b Driver	0
Gazdar, c and b Tata	0
Zoravasinhji, not out	1
Bharucha c Kharas b Driver	2
Extras	7
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
Tata	0	16	7
Driver	10	16	3

SECOND INNINGS.

Mistry, c Kharas b Driver	11
Vorah, c Tata b Cooper	33
Abdulla, c Driver b Tata	1
Umrigar, c. Dastur, b Tata,	37
Green, b Tata	2
Ghellabhai, c Driver b Tata	1
Zoravasinhji, b Cooper	0
Barucha, not out	14
Gazdar, c Cooper	9
Mehta, c Driver b Tata	4
Desai, c Dastoor b Driver	3
Extras	9
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
Tata	22	46	5
Driver	15	46	2
Cooper	11	28	3

The Grant Medical Team will reach Bombay on Saturday morning.

POLO IN BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 15.

In a game of polo this afternoon on the Palace ground for the cup offered by "Country Life," the 26th Light Cavalry beat the 7th Hussars by 4 goals to 3, after equalizing twice and finally playing an extra period with extended goal posts. The Maharajah of Mysore was "at home" to a large gathering of friends. The winners go to Secunderabad to meet the winners of the tournament for the same trophy in the 9th Division.

RANGOON SMALL CAUSE COURT,

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 15

Mr. J. E. Godfrey, Judge of the Small Cause Court, has six months' leave from the 21st September

Maung Kin, Assistant Government Advocate, Burma, is appointed to officiate during Mr. Godfrey's absence.

"INDIAN STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE."

Under the auspices of the Kapole Students Union, an ordinary meeting will be held at Sir Mangaldas House Girgaon, to-morrow at 4-30 p. m. (B.T.), when Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A., (Cantab.), the Secretary of the Bombay section of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology will lecture on "Indian Students at Cambridge University." Prin. J. N. Fraser, M.A., will preside on the occasion. The lecture promises to be an interesting and instructive one.

TERRIBLE FLOOD DISASTER.

APPALLING CONDITION IN BURDWAN.

SERIOUS AGRICULTURAL OUTL K.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Burdwan railway station is still the camping ground of, at least a thousand refugees and of its consequent amenities the less said the better although its sanitary condition is by no means bad and the behaviour of the crowd is so exemplary that it is controlled easily by two railway constables.

In addition to the squatters on the platform there are whole trains of open trucks each of which has been converted into a kind of Gipsy caravan by the simple expedient of erecting a tent of coarse sacheting upon it.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES BLAMED.

The Burdwan people explain that the severity of the noods is largely due to the railway. The specific complaint preferred by the town's people against the railway authorities is that they have replaced the old culverts near the railway station by solid embankments which held up the flood water for a time and this aggravated the flooded condition of the town. In one place there used to be 16 spans to the culvert and in other 8 spans, but the latter have now been reduced to two.

STRIKING EFFECTS.

The effects of the inundation are certainly very striking in Burdwan itself. Wherever one turns almost one sees either a hut or a collection of huts or a masonry building level with the ground. The whole surface of the roads has been broken up remorselessly and overspread with evil smelling silt. One's general impression was like that of the after effects of a bad earthquake. From Saktigar on to Burdwan the country is still extensively inundated, and in those villages which are visible from the railway there is little sign of life. Presumably their inhabitants have retreated to the higher ground in the distance.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

The immediate needs of the sufferers seemed to be (1) the provision of grain in sufficiently large quantities to tide over to the next harvest, (this is necessary both for food and for the sowing of crops), (2) the provision of shelter for those now houseless (a few days' exposure will work havoc among the less robust), (3) the provision of uncontaminated supplies, (4) and the dissemination of advice as to the sanitary precautions to be taken for the avoidance of epidemic.

RICE CROP RUINED.

The rice crop in the district is practically ruined. In isolated patches transplantation is taking place, but the present outlook does not warrant the expectation of more than a two-anna crop. That means distress and privation to thousands of cultivators a few months hence. In many cases the privation has already begun, for there are some villages to which no relief has yet been carried.

NO GOVERNMENT RELIEF.

Serious as the agricultural outlook is, the Government does not propose in the meantime to open famine relief works. It considers that there are many openings for cultivators of which they should be left to take advantage. At the same time it is generally believed that takavi advances are to be made in due course if they are found to be absolutely necessary. It seems a pity that the people should be handed over to the tender mercies of the money-lender at this time of the day.

RELIEF PARTY'S EXPERI NCE.

The following report is fro the Nursing Brotherhood of Calcutta working in Tarkeshwar and Amta:—"Our party from Tarkeswar has reported that the flood has receded from Haripal and Tarkeswar is now approachable. The land lying beyond is still deep in water and succour is badly needed. A party of ten crossed the Thedamodar at Kathgola on the 12th and visited Mullapura, Kaisabpur and Pakuria. Two other parties have also crossed the Damodar at Sadaghat and at Memari. The condition is reported pitiable. Another batch of workers visited Ryna, three miles from Burdwan. Medical help is reported to be urgently necessary. A few workers proceeded to Amta on the 13th with a motor launch and a boat. Another party has been sent out on the 14th by rail. The outlying country is submerged in water and rescue operations are being carried on in boats."

HARROWING DETAILS.

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S DONATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The floods have subsided at Burdwan, but Contai, Amta, Tarkeswar and other places are still under water. At Contai about fourteen inches of water subsided in fifteen days. About twelve hundred villages with a population of three to four lakhs are affected. Mr. Sasmal, Barrister, writes from Contai that nine human dead bodies were found floating and the number of dead cattle is legion.

A harrowing story of about sixty human dead bodies having been sighted at Saktipur river in Murshidabad District on the 8th instant, has reached Calcutta. It is said the bodies were of those who were travelling in a steam launch which had foundered in the vicinity.

Mr. Murphy of Midnapore estimates that about fifty thousand houses have collapsed in that district. Various relief funds have been opened in Calcutta and other places and money is being raised for the relief of the distressed.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose is reported to have promised a donation of one lakh of rupees. These are, however, drops in the ocean and the Government have been appealed to open relief works.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Bengal have decided to issue agricultural loans immediately in order to ameliorate the sufferings and losses caused by the recent floods. The announcement is hailed with satisfaction.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO,

REQUISITIO LUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

A requisition to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company Limited has been forwarded to the Board of Directors of that Company by about 25 share-holders of the Company and in accordance with that notice the directors have fixed Wednesday, the 15th October next, to consider the following resolutions of which notice has already been given:—

(1) that the Company be taken into voluntary liquidation; (2) that Messrs. Sorabji E. Warden, Kaikhushro W. Chandabhoy and S. N. Gazdar be appointed liquidators on a remuneration of Rs. 3,500, Rs. 2,000 and Re. 1 respectively. (Mr. Gazdar having expressed a desire to work honorary, he is to be given a nominal remuneration of one rupee); (3) that the liquidators be given full powers in accordance with the Indian Companies' Act and that they be given the following further powers: (a) to sell the Company with or without goodwill in one or different lots to any person or persons or firm or firms on the terms they think reasonable; (b) to continue the business of the Company until they obtain a good price for the stock while the Company is in liquidation; if the immoveable property of the Company does not fetch a proper value immediately, they may rent it and postpone its sale until they think it reasonable to do so.

If the above resolutions are passed, they will be put for confirmation at the next general extraordinary meeting of the shareholders to be held a week later.

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I take the opportunity of writing something about the injustice that the Railway authorities have done to the students of the Law School?

The Principal of the Law School has received an intimation from the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities that they do not recognize the Law School as an educational institution, hence its students will not get any concession on the Railway in future. This matter has created not a little surprise inasmuch as the students have been getting the concession all these years and the authorities have never raised any objection. One does not know how the authorities have taken into their heads to consider the School not an educational institution.

The Railway guide clearly says that concessions are granted "to school-children and adult students of any nationality of recognized schools and colleges returning to and from their homes and schools or colleges for examination or educational purposes." Does not the Law School come under this? Is it not a recognized college of a university, which is purely educational? Why have its students been deprived of the privileges of a student passes comprehension. This matter greatly affects students coming from distant places, who will be obliged to pay double the fare they used to pay, which will mean a very great tax upon their slender purses.

Yours, etc.

G. R. IDNANI.

108, Elphinstone College, Hostel.
15th Aug. 1913.

DOCTORS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to the Medical Registration Act which, I understand, is in vogue at present, will the Medical Union of Bombay or any of its officers or members kindly let me know as to what constitutes the justification to augment the professional degree of a Doctor, viz. "Dr." for the practice of a Consulting Physician or a Surgeon, for I see that many of the minus-degree professionals and ex-medical students are also posing and advertising themselves in the terms of leagly qualified practitioners? Hence the query.

Will my informants also be pleased to say if there is any section in the same Act to stop their (nefarious?) and illusive practice. Yours etc.

J. MACKWAN.

Bombay, August 15.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT.

APPLICATION TRA SFER.

"CASE PREJUDGED"

HIG COURT'S VI W.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, morning before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. H. Vavil of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, applied that the case in which Mr. R. M. Waston charged Mr. A. A. Crawford with enticing away a married woman, might be adjourned in order to enable the accused to make an application to the High Court for a transfer of the case to some other Court.

Mr. Watson was opposed to an adjournment being granted as, he said, he was a poor man and out of employment and could not secure employment until the case was finished.

The case was provisionally adjourned till the 20th instant.

APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

Soon after Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company on behalf of the accused made an application in the High Court to their Lordships Justices Heaton and Shah for the transfer of the case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate either to the Court of Sessions or to the Court of some other magistrate.

Mr. Weldon read a long affidavit made by the accused setting out the facts. It stated that on the 14th June a notice had been issued against the accused which was on the 2nd July converted into a summons on charges of enticing away a married woman and criminal intimacy on the 2nd and 3rd June last when the case came up for hearing and the complainant was confronted with his letters and other documentary evidence, he materially changed his story and the magistrate after hearing the evidence framed a charge of enticing away a married woman. The accused's defence was that he did not entice her away but gave her shelter with the complainant's knowledge and acquiescence until she went to her married sister which she did by the very next train after she had refused to go to the complainant owing to his ill-treatment, threats and filthy language. After the case had proceeded and after it was announced that she was going to be called as a witness, the complainant had sent an envelope to her charging her with misconduct with a certain person. This was brought to the notice of the magistrate, but he took no action in the matter.

CASE PREJUDGED.

At this stage, Mr. Justice Heaton wanted to know what all this was about.

Mr. Weldon said that the accused was convinced that his case had been prejudged. If the charge of criminal intimacy were framed he would have asked to be tried by a jury but as that was not done, he now made this application, as it was in the interests of the accused to be tried by a jury. He now asked for a transfer as it was impossible for the lady to come and give evidence in the Chief Magistrate's Court as she was being constantly terrorised. Before another magistrate she would be protected from being bombarded with letters. The accused also apprehended that his case had been prejudged.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that the magistrate had shown what seemed to him to be the proper discretion. His business was to stick to the case before him. It seemed to this Lordship that Mr. Weldon's complaint was that the magistrate had not done what seemed to His Lordship was indiscreet.

Mr. Weldon said that he was perfectly convinced that if it were brought to the notice of a judge that during the hearing letters had been sent to witnesses, he would have taken action.

ACCUSED'S UNREASONABLE COMPLAINT.

Mr. Justice Heaton said that that would be done on a separate application only. It was grossly unreasonable for the accused to say that the magistrate was prejudiced because he did not take notice of that envelope without a proper application.

Mr. Weldon said at the attitude and demeanour of the magistrate in refusing the application were the chief considerations.

Mr. Justice Heaton said there was nothing in those statements.

Mr. Weldon then proceeded to read further portions of the amdavit. In one of the paragraphs it was stated that the magistrate, when he recorded the accused's statement, made his searching cross-examination and recorded the answers in a narrative form and not in the form of questions and answer, as he should have done.

Mr. Justice Heaton asked if Mr. Weldon had a copy of the statement.

Mr. Weldon answered in the negative.

Mr. Justice Heaton said that then it made no impression on him.

Mr. Weldon, thereupon, asked for time to get the copy.

NO STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Heaton said he would do so but the Court would not stay proceedings. There was nothing in the other allegations, but there might be or might not be something in the last point.

Mr. Weldon said his client had applied for a copy long ago, but he was not supplied with one yet.

Mr. Justice Heaton said the Court would make no order on the application at present, but would hear it on Thursday next.

The application was then adjourned.

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Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cocoanut Day: Bank Holiday.

Football. Rovers' Tournament Second Round R. G. A. (Bombay) v. A. T. A. Sherwood Foresters.

Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona 3rd Extra Meeting.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Mira Michi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 17.

Y. M. C. A. address to Men by Dr. H. H. Mann, 9-15.

MONDAY, August 18.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Baby Mine," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

TUESDAY, August 19.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Dallas Comedy Company, "What Every Woman Knows," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Bombay National History Society. "At Home" to members and friends at 6-15 p.m.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
August 16, 1913.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

The detailed reports of the discussion initiated by Lord Curzon on the situation in Persia and Tibet on July the 28th, which are now to hand by the mail, show that we dis his Lordship some injustice when we stated that his attack on the Government lacked the justification of the ability to suggest any definite and acceptable alternative for the course that is being at present persued. For this, however, Reuter's summary of the debate, upon which our remarks were based, was firstly to blame. Lord Curzon did not conclude his speech without the suggestion of an alternative policy, although we are not persuaded that the course he suggested is either feasible or desirable. The fact of the matter is we have drifted into a position in regard to Persia in which it seems we are helpless. We cannot take upon ourselves the task of evolving order out of anarchy, and there does not seem to be any means, or any material with which to work, by which we can help the Persians themselves to achieve their own salvation. And in the other sphere of influence we can only be passive spectators of the Russification of Northern Persia by methods of which we have no moral right to approve. The Anglo-Russian Convention, while giving Russia exactly the scope she wanted, has hopelessly tied the hands of Britain, with the result that our policy has been unproductive of good, either to ourselves or to Persia, and matters have gone from bad to worse. It is not surprising, therefore, that Lord Curzon was able to make out not only a damaging case against the Government, but that he also achieved a very easy victory over the two Liberal Ministers, Lord Morley and Lord Crewe. Lord Curzon condensed the situation into a single sentence. "Six years ago," he said, "the Persian people had a government, a Parliament, and a national existence: to-day it has none." The contrast, he suggested, must cause grave qualms in the breasts of those who were responsible. The same thing has been said by many people, not of Lord Curzon's party, during the last few years and these misgiving will certainly not be removed or even minimised by the statements made during the debate on behalf of the Government. Lord Curzon has been from the beginning a severe critic of the Anglo-Russian Convention, not because he is opposed to an understanding with Russia, but because like Lord Lansdowne he believes that the Convention of 1907 involved a very bad bargain for Great Britain and opened the door to a series of events in the Middle East which have been attended with serious injury to British interests and British prestige. Put briefly, Lord Curzon's case against the Government is that they pursued a policy which nobody is able to explain, that we have sent troops from India to Persia and have withdrawn them, that we have been paying out both Indian and British money in enormous sums with no visible result, and that to-day the actual condition of affairs, alike in the British sphere and in the neutral zone is worse than it was when the Convention was signed. The picture of Southern Persia given in the recent bluebook (which Lord Curzon told the Lords he spent a melancholy Sunday by the seaside in examining) was the picture of a country in the throes of dissolution, given up to rapine and brigandage, where trade is at a standstill, where armed bands roam about the country doing as they please, where the central government is impotent and the local government ignored. Lord Curzon is not in favour of any kind of forward or adventurous policy. His constructive suggestion was that the British Government should give all possible support to the Persian Government and that this should mainly be done by the maintenance of a strong native army, commanded by English officers from India. In this plan, he saw the only alternative to the present policy of drift and doze. Sir Edward Grey might be correct in saying that his policy was one of unlimited patience; at any rate, said Lord Curzon, it was one of unlimited payments. Persia would go on sucking up doles so long as we liked to provide them, and this was only a stop gap policy, a stationary policy; if we were to contemplate any solution of the almost inextricable tangle, we should have to look better into the causes of what was going on.

Lord Morley's reply to this damaging indictment was most ineffective. He laid down seven propositions, which he said were the basis of British policy in the Middle East common to both the Government and the Opposition. They amounted in sum to the maintenance of Persian independence, and in improvement of the present distracted situation without entangling ourselves in a policy of adventure in Southern Persia but how this is to be achieved is not quite clear. It is merely a policy of more or less passive benevolence. The only definite point in Lord Morley's apology was an attempt to disprove the constantly repeated statements that pure anarchy reigns in Southern Persia and that trade has vanished. He insisted that things were, if anything, rather better than they have been, and that trade was certainly not entirely at a standstill. Lord Crewe's short speech dealt mainly with the railways and the financial outlook, while Lord Lansdowne expounded the idea that in the development of commercial railways lay the strongest hope for the improvement of Persia's condition. The debate as a matter of fact was entirely unfruitful: it revealed even more directly than preceding discussions had done how entirely without clearness and consistency has been the action of the British Foreign Office in Persia, and it revealed yet another thing, which certainly offers a striking contrast to similar debates in previous years, namely, the complete disappearance of the Forward School. This may be a matter for congratulation. But at least the Forward School had a policy. The one unmistakable point made by all the eminent speakers was that a policy of adventure in the Middle East was not contemplated by the leaders of any party. If therefore nothing comes of the return of the Regent and the probable re-establishment of the Persian Parliament upon which Lord Morley laid so much stress there will be only one policy open to Sir Edward Grey, and that is the policy outlined by the "Times" a month or more ago and repeated in its leading article on Monday's debate, of a complete abandonment of British interests in Southern Persia and the leaving of the Persian Government to make its own terms with the masters of the northern part of the country. The sequel to such a policy can be imagined, and the prospect is one which can delight neither Persia nor Britain, and India.

LORD CREWE'S TREPIDATION.

The mail brings the full report of the humiliating debate in the House of Lords on Indians in South Africa. It urges afresh the duty of re-iterating the deplorable weakness betrayed by Lord Crewe and his colleagues. We have also received the "Times" comments which could have been much more vigorously worded, but which are sufficiently cogent coming from the great Conservative Journal. Lord Curzon's participation in the discussion was, as our London Correspondent describes, "altogether very valuable to the Indian cause" and "was generously conceived." The "Times" urges that the situation admits of no delay and fears that "failing an arrangement the Indian community will resume the passive resistence which caused so much bitterness and suffering two or three years ago,— a misfortune which, in the interest of both the Union,—and the Empire it is of great importance to prevent." But Lord Crewe can only wait on the sufferance of the Union ministers.

Lord Sydenham did not, think any one who had not lived in India realized the impression which had been created there. The indifference of the British public shows, unfortunately, that, this is true, but it cannot be true that Lord Crewe and his colleagues do not realise it, and it is on them that the duty lies of dealing with the question before it has time, as Lord Ampthill prophesies to *compel* widespread attention. That they will realise this duty is, unfortunately, unlikely. As Lord Curzon pointed out any sign whatever of a desire to help the Indian community during the passage of the Bill was untraceble; indeed the Colonial Office went out of its way, as the "Times" is constrained to complain, to cable approval before it could possibly have considered the final text or the full bearing of the measure. Apparently, reference to, or conference with the Indian Office on the question was not thought of at this point; not that it would have helped very much, but it is illustrative of the fashion in which India's interest in the matter is almost entirely ignored. Lord Crewe is supposed to represent India, but he is put up in the House of Lords to defend the Colonial Office and the South African Government.

THE HORNELL APPOINTMENT.

Lord Ampthill's action in calling attention to the appointment of Mr. Hornell in the House of Lords, enabled Lord Crewe to discover more vitures in this fortunate educationist than perhaps he is himself aware of. Lord Crewe was bound to defend the extraordinary selection. One could wish, however, that the defence had included something more tangible than a shadowy reference to that impalpable special qualification of "cosmopolitanism," which will now, without doubt, take for a season its place among the choice shibboleths of our bureaucracy, like Lord Curzon's defunct "efficiency." It appears that Mr. Hornell has rendered certain "invaluable" services in the Education Department and in the India Office. It was further elucidated that "in view of the great movement in India towards the expansion of primary and secondary education the Government of India and the Government of Bengal thought that it would be best carried out by a man of the special cosmopolitan experience, which Mr. Hornell possessed." Lord Crewe's assurance that the appointment does not carry with it a reflection on the high educationists whom Mr. Hornell has superseded, has the ring of an unsound pretence. It breaks down in doing the duty assigned to it—to represent a cogent reason for a departure in solemn principle. The anxiety betrayed by his Lordship to impress on those concerned "that only in the most exceptional circumstances would the system of promotion by seniority be departed from," we are afraid, will have much of its value discounted, when it is remembered that a set of circumstances may arise similar to the present, in which there may be a sharp conflict of views on the necessity of such departure. The crux of the problem, as we conceive it, lies in this: Has an occasion arisen or is there a future likelihood of coexistence of conditions imperatively demanding the violation of a pledge solemnly given by the Secretary of State? Mr. Hornell's appointment may be unexceptionable from many points of view; but there is no defence for it, when it has come into existence at the sacrifice of the plighted word of Government.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge yesterday evening and amongst those present were Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Lady Butler, Surgeon-General Sloggett, Brigadier-General Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Lady Cleveland, Mon. C. Nahokoff, Mr. and Mrs. Wilberforce and Miss Howell.

New B. B. and C. I. Station.

We understood that a new station to be named Khar-road situated between Bandra and Santa Cruz has just been sanctioned by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities for construction. The necessity of a station in the locality has been long felt by the inhabitants of Danda, Chuim, Rajan, Palli, Khari, etc., and it is hoped that construction will be speedily taken in hand.

Smuggling Bureaus.

A scheme for the establishment of Smuggling Bureaus in all provinces to deal with excise smuggling was suggested several years ago and Mr. M. B. Comber, from Burma, was recently placed on special duty to undertake these organisations. It is understood that Bureaus been established in all the major provinces and these are in working order. The minor Administrations have not yet been provided with these Bureaus. Mr. Comber is now proceeding Home on leave prior to reversion to Burma.

European Defence Association.

"Capital" is one of the many papers which have fallen very heavily on the European Defence Association. In its last issue it says:—"If the Defence Association would have any influence with either the Government of India or the Government of Bengal, it will have to change its tone, which in its early representations is notably anti-Indian. Defence of the European must not be synonymous with offence of the Indian or the Association will lose the sympathy of all right-minded people both in India and in England."

Life-Saving Appliances on Ships.

Since the Titanic disaster the Government of India have been enquiring into life-saving appliances in Indian ships and steamers and already sufficient data have been collected for expert examination. It is understood that the Government will shortly appoint a Committee to go into the question and examine the sufficiency or otherwise of life-saving appliances on board ships sailing under the Pilgrims' Ships Act, the Inland Steam Vessels Act, and the Native Passenger Ships Act.

The Burdwan Floods.

The river Damodar, which has caused such havoc in the Burdwan district, runs south of the town which is protected by an embankment which follows the left bank and round its curve to the south, the left bank being broken at intervals by khals. Then the embankments continue till the river enters the Hughli district, and they run for forty miles or so on the East bank, the West bank being open to floods. In the chapter on "Calamities" in the "Bengal District Gazetteer" it is recorded that in 1787 the Damodar burst its bank at Barderee and swept away temples, ghats, hats golahs. Burdwan town was quite wiped out, not a house standing. In July 1859 floods poured over the West side of the Damodar to the extent of swamping 257 square miles, and again in 1867, and again in 1885. It is reported that the old river channels have settled and the water does not run off as it did and probably the river channels have risen too.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh, details and conditions of whose princely gift to the Calcutta University are given in a telegram to-day, is one of the most striking personalities in the public life of Bengal. He is a man of extensive reading and culture, and is a polished and effective speaker. He joined the Vakil Bar of the Calcutta High Court in 1867, and, after the usual waiting period, steadily rose to be the leader of his branch of the profession. It is an open secret that on more than one occasion he has refused a seat on the High Court Bench and his income is said to exceed that of the most prosperous barristers. It is not perhaps generally known that Dr. Ghosh is an enthusiast in scientific and techincal and swadeshi industry education, and some years ago largely helped to start a match manufactory which, however, did not prove a financial success. In the Viceroy's Council and outside he has been an independent and indefatigable worker in the cause of Indian progress. He was created a C. S. I. in 1909. To-day the Associated Press announces that Dr. Ghosh has just given a lakh of rupees in aid of the appalling disasters in the submerged villages in the Burdwan and Midnapur districts.

Dr. Ghosh and the Judges.

Many good stories are told of some of Dr. Ghosh's passages at arms with the judges. On one occasion a certain judge who had only just come up from the Mofussil to act for six months and was not aware of the great personality with which he had to deal, was inclined to be facetious on seeing the distinguished vakil enter the Court followed by a chaprassi bearing an enormous burden of law volumes, which were deposited in front of him. "What have you brought your library with you for, Babu?" said the judge, in the manner which had always ensured a laugh in his Mofussil court. "To teach you the law, my Lord" was the instant response. "But, of course, if your lordship dont want to learn the law, you needn't learn the law." And the irate lawyer thereupon left the Court followed by the chaprassi with the books. The case had to be adjourned, and the judge had to apologise the next day.

A Famous Cricketer.

We are given to understand that Mr. H. L. Simms, the Sussex amateur, who has been playing regularly with Aston Unity in the Birmingham Cricket League, will shortly pay a visit to India at the invitation of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nwanagar. Mr. Simms is at present engaged in the motor trade in Birmigham.

Narali Pournima.

To-day the full-moon day of the Hindu month of Shravana is observed as a holiday among Hindus of all classes. It is known as Narali Pournima, or the Cocoanut Holiday, owing to the fact that cocoanuts are thrown into the sea on this day as offerings to the god who presides over the blue waters. Large numbers of people will gather this evening on the Back Bay foreshore and after worship throw cocoanuts and pice into the sea. Well-to-do persons sometimes throw tiny cocoanut shaped balls made of gold and containing milk. A large number of lower class people reap a good harvest of cocoanuts and pice by diving into the water and picking up the offerings soon after they are thrown. The custom of propitiating the sea with cocoanut offerings prevails naturally only along the sea coast towns and villages of Western India. It is supposed that the day marks the end of the monsoon, when the sea—faring people of the coastline may safely begin to venture out with their craft.

Daily Mortality Returns.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, the attacks being recorded one each at the following places: Middle and Lower Colaba, Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwada and Tarwadi. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 87, as compared with 95 of the corresponding period of last year and 66 of that of the year before. Out of the 1,517 rats caught on Thursday, eleven were found to be plague infected.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

THE KING'S SPEECH

VISIT OF FRENCH PRESIDENT.

DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS IN B_LKANS.

POWERS AND TREATY OF BUKHAREST.

INDIA AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, and the Speaker, in the House of Commons, read the King's Speech.

The Speech said that the visit of M. Poincaré was a source of great gratification, and the manifestations of goodwill to which it gave rise afforded a fresh guarantee of the continuance of the cordial friendship uniting the countries.

Referring to the conference of the Balkan delegates in London, which agreed on the Treaty of Peace, the Speech much regretted the renewal of hostilities between the different nationalities had again created a state of war, accompanied by many deplorable incidents. It was satisfactory that the conference of belligerents at Bukharest had led to a cessation of hostilities, which, it was hoped, would be permanent.

"It is a cause for great satisfaction," the Speech continued, "that the Great Powers have kept constantly in touch with each other. My Government has done all in its power to facilitate an interchange of views and co-operation in action through the Ambassadors in London."

After expressing satisfaction at the passing of the Scottish Temperance and Mental Deficiency Bills, the Speech said, "I had pleasure in assenting to the Sudan Loan Bill which I confidently hope will not only add to the prosperity of that territory, but will afford increased sources of supply for the cotton industry in Britain.

"The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill will assure that the supreme tribunal of the Empire will be fully and adequately constituted so as to meet the growing requirements of my Indian Empire and my Dominions overseas."

BAKHTIARIS IN TEHERAN.

NUMBER IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE REDUCED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, August 15.

It has been arranged that the number of Bakhtiaris at Teheran in Government service shall be reduced to three hundred. This will relieve the Treasury, as there are at present 850 here.

The readiness of the Khans to listen to the British Minister's advice has been a material factor in the conclusion of the arrangement.

THE FRACAS WITH GENDARMES.

CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

It will be remembered that a short time back, according to a telegram that appeared in the papers, a conflict was alleged to have come about between the Bakhtiaries and the Gendarmes at Teheran. Sir Dawood Khan, K.C.M.G., Consul-General for Persia in India, has now received further particulars of the affair which go to show that a dispute having occurred between two or three of each party over a really trival matter on one day, on the succeeding day a large number of Bakhtiaris waylaid a couple of Gendarmes. On hearing of his the Gendarmes were naturally incensed and proceeded to exact satisfaction from the Bakhtiaris, the result being a free fight in the course of which some five or six were killed and wounded on both sides, the Gendarmes having the best of it. The incident was not considered of any significance, but the Government took prompt action to settle the matter, the result being that complete tranquillity has since prevailed.

KIANGYIN FORTS.

STRONGEST POSITION ON THE YANGTSE.

PROJECTED ATTACK BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.

All is quiet here.

The Government troops are resting preparatory to advancing against the Kiangyin forts, the strongest position on the Yangtse, situated this side of Chinkiang.

EXPLOSION ON REBEL YACHT.

FIVE KILLED.

An explosion took place on board the yacht "Tiem Ching," which was recaptured from the rebels yesterday. The explosion was due to the careless handling of bombs found on board. Five were killed and seven injured.

CHESTERFIELD BY-ELECTION.

LABOUR LEADER'S LETTER TO MR. KENYON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in a letter to Mr. Kenyon, the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union for the by-election at Chesterfield, says, "If you want to be at liberty, you had better say so honestly. If you try to run as a labour candidate you must accept a certain responsibility. To try to do both is wrong morally."

The attitude of the official Labour Party is expected to lead to trouble with the Miners' Federation as several miners in the House of Commons are supporting Mr. Kenyon.

SOMALILAND SITUATION.

REPORT RECEIVED "ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Harcourt informed Mr. Bonar Law that he had received an entirely satisfactory account of the situation in Somaliland. He did not propose to read it because it concerned the present disposition of the troops; and information could reach the utmost corners of Somaliland with incredible rapidity. He would publish the papers as early as possible.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

NO TRUTH IN RUMOUR OF RESIGNATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that there was no truth in the statement that Lord Alverstone had resigned. The last communication from him allowed the hope that he might resume his active duties.

NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER.

SIR J. SIMON TO CONTEST IT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Sir John Simon has informed his constituents that he has decided, after consultation with Mr. Asquith, to contest North-West Manchester at the next election, which, he says, will be critical.

MAINPURI SATI APPEAL.

TO BE HEARD AFTER THE VACATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Mr. Justice Ryves has passed orders in the Mainpuri Sati appeal and has directed that the appeal be heard before the bench of two Judges after the Vacation, as His Lordship thought that if the findings of the Sessions Judge were correct, the sentences passed on the appellants were not adequate. Notices were ordered to be issued on the appellants to show cause why the sentences should not be enhanced.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Sir Ralph Paget, Minister in Belgrade, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, in succession to Sir Louis Mallet, appointed Ambassador in Constantinople.

MORE RIOTS IN DERRY.

A MAN SHOT.

MAYOR ASKS FOR TROOPS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Rioting broke out again in Londonderry last night.

A man who was looking out of a window was shot and killed.

The Mayor has asked for troops to be brought in.

POONA REGIMENTAL BALL.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE'S FAREWELL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

In another two months, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will be away from Poona, but if anything will keep their memory green in this station it will be the regimental farewell ball held at the Gymkhana Club last night. Among their three or four hundred guests were Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Miss Beaumont Nesbitt who came early and stayed late. The colour scheme of the ball room and supper room was green and the sitting out accommodation in the verandah and the passage leading to the supper room was rendered doubly refreshing by a perfect wealth of greenery artistically arranged. The stage was very prettily festooned with the colours of the regiment in greenery and the arms of the gallant regiment were displayed in the centre of the facade. The ball room itself demanded but little decorative art. Yet it was tastefully decorated and it was more than a pleasure to dance on a glassy floor and in the radiancy of shaded electric lights. In the supper room the trophies of the regiment made a singularly dazzling show and on the two high tables (H. E. the Governor and party sat at one and Lady Willingdon and party at another) some very striking play was displayed. Mrsn Trefusis, wife of Captain Trefusis was hard at work all day in arranging the tables and the result of her labour was much admired. Shortly after their arrival, Their Excellencies joined in a waltz, Lord Willingdon having danced with Mrs. Jourdain, the senior lady of the regiment and Major Jourdain with Lady Willingdon. The ball was voted an immense success, and as the last notes of the regimental band died away on the stillness of the morn the guests left with a sense of gratitude towards Major Jourdain and the officers of the regiment for the wholly enjoyable evening they experienced.

GERMANY'S AERIAL NAVY.

BEACONS FOR NOCTURNAL AIR FLIGHTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, August 15.

At the instance of Count Zeppelin a powerful electric beacon, throwing a light twenty miles, is to be erected at Biberach as a guide to airships flying Northward from Friedrichshafen.

It is hoped that in the near future the whole Empire will be similarly provided with beacons for nocturnal air flights.

SULZER SCANDAL.

REFUSES TO RELINQUISH OFFICE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ALBANY, Aug. 15

Governor Sulzer refuses to relinquish the Governorship till the case has been tested in the Courts.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn, on the other hand, maintains that he has the sole right to the office. The State employees are demoralised and affairs of the State are chaotic.

As a result of the dispute Sulzer's wife has broken down and three nerve specialists are attending her.

THE LATE SIR ADAMJI.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Bombay Moslems held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Ziya-Islam on the 15th instant:—The meeting takes this opportunity to give expression to their heartfelt sorrow and regret at the death of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, the prince of philanthropy and the most revered and respected leader of the Mahomedans, and that his death has not only been an irreparable loss to his family, but a great irremediable loss not only to the Bombay Mahomedans but also to the Mahomedans at large as a national calamity, and beg to convey the expressions of their deepest and sincerest condolence and sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement.

POLITICS AT HOME.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LORD'S DEBATE.

LORD CURZON'S VALUABLE SPEECH.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The vacation feeling in public affairs has spread greatly since last mail day. True the week has produced in the House of Lords two debates of great interest to India, but that does not alter the fact that legislators and other people have their thoughts fixed upon holidays. Yet there are portents enough in several parts of the world. A brief armistice in the Balkans suggests to the more optimistic of our political guides that peace in the Near East may, after all, not be so remote as it seemed a few days ago. South Africa is again a storm centre, as also needless to say, is China. The latest news implies that Yuan-Shi-Kai is once again winning, though it is naturally, not easy to make out from the meagre telegrams what is happening in the southern regions of the disorganised republic. In domestic affairs, the one striking incident seems to be what the Liberal papers call Mr. Lloyd George's fighting speech; or, as the other side prefers to put it," "Lloyd George Limehousing again." There are feeble rumblings still from Ulster; but the Opposition has been mainly depending this week upon the little party capital it is able to make out of the War Office's alleged failure with the newest arm of defence—the air fleet. The third Marconi contract, just negotiated by Mr. Herbert Samuel, has provided another opportunity, and on the eve of the holiday Ministers have been able to read what the Tory newspapers are still able to say about this apparently undying scandal.

INDIA OFFICE REORGANIZATION.

The "Times" publishes the following interesting announcement:—

"A scheme for the reorganization of business at the India Office has been approved, and Lord Crewe will give an outline of the changes which are to be made in reply to a question by Lord Midleton in the House of Lords to-morrow. Some of these changes may require legislation next Session. There has been a good deal of criticism as to dilatory and cumbrous procedure at the India Office, and critics in India, both English and Indian, have expressed a desire for more recent knowledge of affairs in India than that provided by the India Council as at present constituted. This has led to rumours that it is proposed to abolish the Council, but these rumours are without warrant. On the contrary, it will be found from Lord Crewe's statement that his suggestions will strengthen the Council, and at the same time lead to greater despatch of business."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

On Wednesday, that is two days before the new Immigration Act came into force, the question of the South African Indians was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Ampthill, that untiring friend of the cause, who was able, necessarily for the first time in this agitation, to have the support of Lord Sydenham. What Lord Ampthill asked was whether it would not be possible for the Imperial Government to suspend the operation of the Act in order to give opportunity for such amendment as would be more satisfactory to the Indian community. Sooner or later, and probably sooner, he said, the question would compel widespread attention unless it were satisfactorily settled. He recalled the pledges of British statemen before the Boer War, asserted that the position of the Indian settlers was to-day worse than it was in the pre-war days, and that the Home Government had lost one chance after another of impressing its will upon the South African Governments; and he asked, how was this long delay to be justified to India? What action did the Imperial Government propose to take if passive resistance were renewed? Its whole attitude was that it did not want to be bothered with the matter; but it could not be denied that what was at stake was our good name in the Empire and the stability of our rule in India.

This last point was emphasised by Lord Sydenham, who said he did not think any one who had not lived in India realized the impression which had been created there. It was not easy to explain to Indians how it was that we could not obtain as much consideration for some of the subjects of the Empire in our own Dominions as in foreign countries. He thought the Government had been very much to blame in accepting the Act passed this year instead of holding back assent to it until it could be considered more fully. It seemed to him that the present Bill might be amended without much difficulty in such a way as to bring about a settlement of a long and most disturbing controversy.

LORD CREWE'S APOLOGIA.

Lord Crewe was apologetic. He was quite sure, he said, that the Ministers of the Union Government were desirous of meeting the Indians so far as public opinion in South Africa would let them. Unfortunately, they had to deal with a difficult problem, much of which no doubt they themselves regarded as unwise (surely a rather daring thing for Lord Crewe to say in reference to the attitude of Boer politicans towards Asiatics!). He was certain, Lord Crewe went on, that Lord Gladstone had done his best, and he thought Mr. Gokhale's visit had done good. The latter part of the speech dealt with details of the measure, the position of the Orange Free State, the number of Indians going from one colony to the other, and the alleged advantages of a Appeal Board presided over by a magistrate. As for the Indians Lord Crewe considered that "a policy of patience and moderation gave the best chance of a friendly solution", to which the obvious reply is that Mr. Gandhi and his associates have provided South Africa and the Imperial Government with an unsurpassed example of patience and moderation.

LORD CURZON'S PLEA.

Lord Curzon has always been sound on the South African Indian question. It was, indeed, in connection with this that, some years ago he made his memorable declaration that the Indian daimed the full rights of citizenship, and that we had taught him to do so. He endorsed what Lord Crewe had said about the readiness of General Botha and General Smuts to effect a settlement; and this, he argued, should have made it easier for the Government to listen to the appeals addressed to them from the Indian side. Lord Curzon continued:—

The field of controversy had been very much narrowed in recent years. Indians did not claim more rights than they had at present, and they had been prepared to surrender certain rights in order to obtain easier conditions of residence. They attached particular importance to the removal of what they regarded as unjust and humiliating conditions, and to legislation which seemed to deprive them of rights which they enjoyed. The temporary settlement of 1911 had provided for their existing rights to be maintained, and they complained that the Act which had been passed was not in accord with the despatch of the noble marquess or with the terms of the temporary settlement. He was grateful for the frank admission of the noble marquess that there was a differentiation with regard to the status of South African-born Indians which was a blot upon the Act. With regard to the question of appeal, he wished to point out that the Supreme Court was respected, and reverenced, and an appeal to a Board could not be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The racial bar would still be maintained under the new Act, for Asiatics would have to make a declaration on entering the Orange Free State. That might not affect a very large number of people, but it was a point of principle. He could fully understand the objections of the Indians.

After dealing effectively with other flaws in the Act, Lord Curzon accused the Colonial Secretary of consulting the Colonial Office but not consulting the Governor-General of the Union. Any sign of desire to help the Indian community during the passage of the Bill seemed to be wanting. It would be a great pity, Lord Curzon added, if after years of struggle and efforts at compromise the Indians were again induced to passive resistance. Nevertheless, he regarded the present agitation as legitimate. The speech altogether was very valuable to the Indian cause. It was generously conceived, and of course effectively delivered. And it made one reflect how great a force Lord Curzon might wield for mutual understanding between England and India if he could speak in a similar tone of the activities and aspirations of Indians in their own country.

THE IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Polak arrived in London by the mail from South Africa a week ago, and he has been energetically at work ever since. Both he and Mr. Gokhale seem on the whole to be fairly hopeful as to the outlook in South Africa. Mr Polak speaks with great appreciation of the small minority in the Union Parliament, through whose efforts the Bill was much improved during its passage through the House. So far, as we should expect, the Home Press has not taken the matter up to any extent; but the "Times" of yesterday had a temperate leader on the question briefly reviewing the history of the agitation and stating clearly the Indian objections to the new Act.

The article ends thus:—

Lord Gladstone apparently took no steps to call the attention of the Colonial Office to the protests publicly made by the Indians, or to ascertain whether there were any points in the Bill which might require imperial consideration. The Colonial Office, on its side, was equally apathetic—except that it went out of its way to cable approval before it could possibly have considered the final text or the full bearing of the measure. The Union Government has, however, shown itself so reasonable throughout that means may surely still be found of satisfying Indian opposition. If, for instance, Ministers would now give an undertaking to introduce amending legislation in the sense desired next Session, the Indian leaders might allow the Act to go into force meanwhile without resistance. Two at least of the Indian objections can be met in the meanwhile by sympathetic administration; and the Indians might well accept an assurance to that effect and a promise of legislative redress as soon as Parliament meets next year. If such a compromise can be arranged, it will reflect the greatest credit on both the Indian leaders and the Government.

THE CRISIS ON THE RAND.

South Africa has again been prominent in the newspapers this week—not in connection with Indian immigration, but because of the renewed trouble on the Rand and further possibility of a general strike among the miners. It will be remembered that during the disturbances a week ago public controversy mainly turned upon the use of Imperial troops for the breaking up of meetings and the suppression of riots. This week we have had the blue-book containing Lord Gladstone's despatches, which contend that the action taken was imperative in the interests of order.

Obviously the Governor-General could say nothing less, but it would certainly not be true to say that the publication of the despatches has in any way lessened the public anxiety with regard to the outlook on the Rand. The crux of the matter, there seems to be no doubt, is the determination of the mining interest to break the growing power of the Labour movement in the Transvaal; and it is a fair inference that the mine owners timed their action carefully so as to secure the needed support of the imperial troops.

SUFFRAGE VICTORIES AND DEFEATS.

Last Saturday the constitutional women suffragists brought their great pilgrimage to a close with a procession across London by four routes and a demonstration in Hyde Park. It was probably the quietest affair of the kind ever known in the country. The processions made their way through lines of respectful lookers-on; papers and programmes were sold by hundreds of pilgrims in the streets, and in the Park the speakers from twenty platforms addressed large audiences which listened attentively and for the most part voted solid for the resolution in favour of a Government Bill. You saw few policemen, and nowhere any rodyism or even harmless horseplay. The organisers consequently are able to make the most of their claim that the public is with them as "law-abiding" agitators for the franchise. The scene presented an extraordinary contrast to what happened on Sunday, when Trafalgar Square was filled with an immense crowd of people, called to protest against the Cat and Mouse Act, obviously ready for a row. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst appeared suddenly on the plinth of the Nelson Column and called for a march to Downing Street. Some such move had been anticipated, for the police were collected in force in Whitehall, and there followed a long struggle with the crowd accompanied by many sharp affrays in which the police, beyond question, behaved with great violence. The affairs ended in a large number of arrests, both men and women. Meanwhile, Mrs. Pankhurst is again at large, and Mr. George Lansbury has failed in his appeal against a sentence for incitement and has been sent to prison. On the whole the battle during the week has not gone in favour of the authorities—for among other things, the Home Secretary has found it advisable to release Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and others who were arrested at the House of Commons last week.

CONVICTION OF MR. BANERJEE

REPAIRS TO A BUNGALOW.

BREACH OF CANTONMENT CODE RULES.

HIGH COURT QUASHES PROCEEDINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 15.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Imam and Chapman, disposed of the rule issued on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Surenera Nath Banerjee calling on the District Magistrate of Alipur to show cause why the conviction of and the sentence passed on the petitioner should not be set aside.

The complainant in this case one Wali Mahomed Daraga, of Barrackpore Cantonment, served a notice on Mr. Banerjee to do certain repairs to a bungalow. The work was not done within the time allowed. Mr. Banerjee was than prosecuted.

The defence was that Mr. Banerjee was not the proper person to be called upon to do the repairs, in that he had ceased to be the agent of the bungalow since the death of his wife in whose name the bungalow was.

The Cantonment Magistrate, of Barrackpore, held that this was a most frivolous quibble and convicted Mr. Banerjee under Section 97 read with Section 107 of the Cantonment Code, and fined him Rs. 50.

Their Lordships held that the conviction was not sustainable and set it aside, and the fine if paid was directed to be refunded.

Their Lordships disposed of another rule against the order of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur directing the prosecution of Mr. Banerjee for the continuity of the same offence. In this case the proceedings were quashed. Both the rules were made absolute.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE OPIUM ON BOARD.

LASCAR OF RANGOON BOUND VESSEL FINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

To-day at the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Georgetown before Mr. W. S. Marshall, Sub-Inspector Upshon prosecuted Abdul Majid, Abdul Hajee Raatameah and Bashi Sahib, lascars on board the steamer Egra for trying to smuggle opium.

From information received the police stopped the accused as they were going into the harbour to proceed on board the Egra bound for Rangoon, and on being searched about 40 tolas of opium were found with the first accused.

His Worship after recording evidence found the first accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining accused were discharged as no opium has been found with them.

THE "FRAM."

FIRST TO PASS THROUGH PANAMA CANAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15.

The Fram has sailed for Colon, where it will embark Captains Amundsen and Peary. It will be the first vessel to pass through the Panama Canal. Captain Amundsen will proceed immediately to the Arctic.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received in aid of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sheth Motichand Rupchand Jhaveri	251	0	0
Messrs. Shivji Khetshi, Shamji Champsi, and Khimji Devji, Trustees of Bai Megbai widow of Sheth Jiwraj Meghji as stated in the will	250	0	0
Sheth Ishwardas Luxmidas—for grain	200	0	0
Sheth Purshotam Pranvallabh—for grain	157	0	0
Sheth Virji Harakhchand	100	0	0
Sheth Devji Khetshi Nagada, Mulladum of the Kohinur Mill	100	0	0
Sheth Pragji Surji—for Milk at Rs. 1-8 per day	46	8	0
R. B. Keshesji Nathu Sailor and Co., for books	36	4	9
Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25	157	0	0

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6-15 p.m.

"DIPLOMATIC IMPROPRIETY."

U. S. EX-AMBASSADOR REPRIMANDED.

PRESIDENT APOLOGISES TO SIR E. GREY.

MEXICAN TROUBLE SEQUEL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A new phase of the Mexican situation has arisen as a result of the remarks of ex-Ambassador Wilson, charging the British Foreign Office with unjustly blaming him for inducing Great Britian to believe that the United States would recognise President Huerta.

Mr. Wilson described the statement published explaining the British position as a subterfuge.

President Wilson yesterday evening publicly reprimanded the ex-Ambassador and instructed the United States Ambassador in London to express the Government's regeret to Sir Edward Grey that a Diplomatic official of the United States should have been guilty of such impropriety.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 15.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, pleader for Narayaniah who sued Mrs. Annie Besant regarding his two minor sons resumed his arguments to-day at the High Court on the question of jurisdiction cited in 20 Bombay Series where a guardian was appointed in respect of one child residing in England and two other children residing at Poona.

Mr. Justice Oldfield remarked that for the High Court, to exercise jurisdiction over infants under Clause 17 of the Letters Patent, that jurisdiction must have been specially invoked; which was not done in this case.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer referred to Clauses 12, 13, etc, of the Letters Patent and showed that special provision was made about the invocation of jurisdiction in those Clauses while the powers under Clause 17 might be exercised in whatsoever manner the cases came up before the High Court, whether by institution in the High Court itself, or by way of transfer. He also cited two instances where the High Court appointed guardians over infants in ordinary suits. one in a testamentary suit relating to the estate of T. Tirmumalachari deceased, and another in a maintenance suit against Mr. Lodd Govinda Doss by his step-mother.

As to the case in 21 Calcutta 210, cited by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that the observations of Justice Sale were not warranted by any of clauses in the Letters Patent. The other remark of that in cases of difficulty power was usually exercised in England and in India only by regular suit was not correct as summary power had always been exercised. (*Vide* Daniell's Chancery Practice, Volume 1, page 908.)

As against the argument of Mrs. Besant about the theory of effectiveness Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer again referred to Hope v. Hope as conclusive and said that no Court had ever refused jurisdiction on the ground of ineffectiveness. He then referred to Order 21, Rule 32 of the Civil Procedure Code and cases in 19 Bombay, 28 Madras, 308 as to the methods of execution and that it was analogous to the power to commit for contempt.

Mrs. Besant then began to reply and referred to facts in her written statement to show that the boys had been living separately from the father as they had not been sleeping in their father's place.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of an old beggar-woman, name unknown.

It appeared that while hack victoria No. 972 was being driven towards Crawford Market on Thursday evening, the horse attached to it took a fright at a passing steam-roller and bolted on to a foot-path, where the victoria was upturned, pinning underneath it the driver and the deceased woman. They were both removed to hospital, and the horse was secured. The driver was discharged from hospital after being treated but the deceased succumbed to her injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire on the roof of the Islam Mills, Currey Road, was noticed yesterday morning at three o'clock and an alarm was raised. Engines from Byculla and Chinchpokli at once repaired to the scene and put out the fire. The damage done is Rs. 1,700. The cause of the fire remains to be ascertained.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

DR. GHOSE'S PRINCELY GIFT.

DONOR' CONDITIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At a special meeting of the Senate to be held to-morrow the Syndicate will recommend to the Senate that the magnificent offer of Dr. Rashbehary Ghose be gratefully accepted on the terms, mentioned in his letter. Dr. Ghose's letter is as follows:—

My Dear Sir Ashutosh,—For some time past it has been my desire to place at the disposal of my University a substantial sum for the promotion of scientific and technical education and for the cultivation and advancement of science, pure and applied, amongst my countrymen by and through indigenous agency. I have now decided to make over to the University a sum of ten lakhs of rupees, in furtherance of the University College of Science as projected by you with the sanction of the Senate, and my gift to the University will be made on the following conditions:—

First, that the sum be invested in such approved securities as would produce an income whenever practicable of four per cent per annum.

Second, that four University professorships or chairs be established, one for each of the following subjects (a) Applied Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry, (d) Botany with special reference to agriculture.

PROFESSORS TO BE INDIANS

Third, that the chairs mentioned be always filled by Indians that is, persons born of Indian parents as contra-distinguished from persons who are called statutory natives of India.

Fourth, that the salary of each professor be as nearly as possible a sum of six thousand rupees annually to be paid out of the income of the fund, but that it be open to the Senate to supplement such sum from the University or other funds at their disposal from time to time.

Fifth, that the appointment to the chairs be made by the Senate upon the nomination of the Board to be constituted as stated hereinafter and the power of removal of the professors by the Senate, if occasion should ever arise, be exercised only after the matter has been considered by the said Board.

TO SPECIALISE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Sixth, that every person elected to one of these chairs, whether he has been educated in this country or elsewhere, may in the discretion of the Senate be required before he enters upon the execution of the duties of his office to receive special training during a period of not less than one year and not more than two years under specialists in Europe, America, Japan or such other place outside India as the Senate may in each instance, upon the recommendation of the Board, determine and that during such period the professor-elect be paid from the income of the fund such allowance as the Senate may, upon the recommendation of the Board, determine so as to enable him to receive a thorough theoretical and practical training in his special subject.

PROFESSORS' DUTIES.

Seventh, that it be the duty of each professor (a) to carry on original research in his special subject with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge and to improve by the application of his researches the arts, industries, manufactures and agriculture of this country, (b) to stimulate and guide research by advanced students and generally to assist them in post-graduate work so as to foster the growth of real learning amongst our young men.

EIGHT STUDENTSHIPS.

Eighth, that eight studentships be founded, each of the annual value of nine hundred rupees to be paid out of the income of the fund, and that such studentships be annually awarded by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board to distinguished graduates who have taken the degree of Master in the faculty of Arts or the faculty of Science and that two students be attached to each professor to carry on investigating under his guidance and generally to assist him in his work of original research.

Ninth, that a graduate who has been elected a student for any year be eligible for re-election if his work has been satisfactory, and the Senate may in their discretion supplement the stipend payable to any student from the University or other funds at their disposal, provided nevertheless that a graduate elected to one of these studentships shall devote himself exclusively to research in his special subject and shall not, so long as he holds the studentship, engage in the study of law or any other branch of professional knowledge.

Tenth, that subject to the general principles outlined above the mode of appointment of professors, the terms and conditions under which they are to hold office and the manner in which they are to discharge their duties, as also the conditions on which the studentships shall be awarded, retained and renewed, be determined by rules to be framed by the Senate in that behalf from time to time upon the recommendation of the Board.

PROVISION FOR LABORATORIES

Eleventh, that the Senate do on the recommendation of the Board make adequate provision for laboratories, museums, workshops, appliances and all other requisites essential for the due discharge of their duties by the professor and for original investigation by the professors and the student, attached to them.

Twelfth, that whatever balance may remain out of the annual income of the fund after payment of the salaries and allowances of the professors and the stipends of the research students as provided above be, on the recommendation of the Board, applied in the equipment and maintenance of the laboratories and museums, in so far such equipment and maintenance may be necessary for the accomplishment of the work undertaken by the professors, the students attached to them and other advanced pupils if any.

THE BOARD.

Thirteenth, that the board mentioned above do consist of the following persons, namely, (1) the Vice-Chancellor of the University as ex-officio president; (2) the Director of Public-Instruction, Bengal; (3) the Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University; (4) the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering of the University; (5 to 8) the professors of Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany as provided above; (9 to12) four members of the University to be annually elected by the Senate, two of whom at least shall be representatives of Calcutta colleges under Indian management affiliated in Science to the University (13 to 15) three nominees of the founder, namely, the Hon. Sir Asutosh Moorkerjee, Kt., C.S.I., B. Sc. D. L., Professor Prafullachandra Ray, C.I.E., Ph. D., D.Sc., and the Hon. Babu Mahendranath Ray, M.A., B.L. These nominees of the founder are and each of them is authorised to nominate his or their successor or successors and the power of nominating a successor or successors shall be inherent in every original or derivative nominee of the founder. The proceedings of the board so constituted shall be laid before and may be revised by the Syndicate.

This is an outline of the scheme. I have in my mind and I trust you will exert yourself to the utmost so that my long cherished ambition to promote scientific and technical education amongst my countrymen may be speedily realised. As soon as you send me intimation that the Senate is willing to accept the proposed gift on the conditions mentioned, I shall send you a cheque for ten lakhs of rupees.

BANDRA COCAINE CASE.

ACCUSED'S SON GIVES EVIDENCE.

Yesterday, before Rao Bahadur G. R. Dabholkhar, Resident Magistrate, Bandra, further hearing of the case was resumed in which Hassan Mia, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Excise Inspector MacLaughlin, with having concealed in his house 67,200 grains of cocaine without a permit. Mr. P. V. Patel, pleader, defended the accused.

The first witness was Ahmud Mirza the son of the accused, a boy about eight years of age. He stated that on July 29 the complainant came to his house at night enquiring as to the whereabouts of his father. He replied that his father had gone to Bombay. On the departure of the complainant, the witness proceeded to say, he scampered off to play, and recollected that he had left the window and door of his house wide open. He further gave evidence that he dined out that day and on returning at night found his father still absent. Feeling frightened he lit the lamp and sat on his cot. At this stage the complainant and his party arrived and asked for his father. The latter was not to be found and hence the witness was sent with a sepoy to enquire at his uncle's house, but meeting with no further success the sepoy returned leaving the witness at his uncle's place. What took place after this the witness could not say.

The next witness for the defence was one Pir Mahamed Abdul. He stated that he knew the accused very well and added that he was present at his wedding where he performed the ceremony of blessing the accused's wife by putting his hand on her head.

He gave evidence to prove that the accused was absent from home on the day of the seizure of the cocaine, by stating that the accused had passed the entire day at his place in Bombay whence he left as late as 10 p.m.

The case could only proceed so far as two of the witnesses had failed to appear.

The case was adjourned.

A syndicate has been formed by the name of Indo-Burma Match Manufacturing Co. Ltd., with a capital of £30,000 divided into shares of £1 each, with a view to carry on the manufacturing of matches in India and Burma. Mr. Evance, Managing Director of the Company in India and Burma, has been promised by the Burma Government concessions for wood and also the services of a selected forest officer. The first factory of the Company will be started near Rangoon with an estimated cost of £7,200 in machinery and buildings. The prospectus of the Company is being issued.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

CROWN COUNSEL'S OPENING.

WITNESSES' GRAPHIC STORY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

The proceedings in the mosque riot case were commenced to-day.

Mr. Boys, counsel for the Crown opened the case for the prosecution. He said that a portion of the Machhli Bazar mosque was demolished on the 1st and 23rd July. On the 3rd August there was a mass meeting at the Idgah after which a very large number of men proceeded to the mosque in question. Sub-Inspector Tasudak Hossain, in plain clothes, stood near the mosque to see what was going on. He was recognised by some men in the mosque and bricks were thrown at him. He retired to Gillis Bazar Chowki four hundred paces from the mosque. He informed the City Inspector about the men rebuilding the portion pulled down whereupon the kotwal advanced with two or three policemen. On his approaching the mosque he was stoned and driven back to the chowki. He again went with his force of 25 men, each of them had a spear or two, and advanced towards the mosque but was again driven back to the chowki and was pursued by the men who carried away one or two spears.

THE COLLECTOR DRIVEN BACK.

Shortly afterwards, the Collector and the Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene with an armed police. The Collector left the policemen behind and rode towards the mosque alone, but he was treated in the same way as the kotwal and his men. He thereupon brought up the armed police and they were also assaulted. There was every prospect of their being roughly handled and they were in fact, roughly handled. Seventy men were arrested in the mosque. Three or four were found dead there. Thirty men were arrested close to the mosque. No list of wounded was prepared. They were removed at once to the hospital for treatment. Forty boys were also arrested and were released. Seventy arrests were made inside the mosque and thirty from outside. They were kept in the lock-up and subsequently sent to the jail.

The Crown would not very much rely on the identification or oral testimony which was not always reliable, but on the fact that the men were arrested on the spot. They did not move away though they had ample time to do so and were repeatedly asked to go away. The charges as framed by the police were under Sections 147 and 333 I.P.C. Government was at present ignorant as to what line would be adopted by the defence and if no justification was pleaded the more serious charge under Section 333, which was exclusively triable by a Court of Sessions might be withdrawn by the sanction of the Court. On the other hand, if the defence was to be that the accused were perfectly justified in what they did, then the Crown might have to take up the more serious view both in relation to punishment and procedure.

A CROWD OF TEN THOUSAND.

The first witness examined on behalf of the Crown was Lala Krishna Sashai, a pleader, who deposed that on the morning of 3rd August between 6 and 7 a.m. he saw three distinct crowds of Mahomedans going past his house in Halsey Road towards the tram car shed. The first crowd consisted of some five persons, while two other crowds consisted of two or three hundred each. All these men were bare-headed and were reciting "Kalama". At 10 a.m. witness saw a crowd which he estimated at ten thousand, though he was not certain of his estimate. This crowd was passing close to his house. Some people came out of the crowd and facing it stretched their hands, with a view to form a barrier. At this the men stopped and some consultation took place between them. One of these men who appeared to be a leader exhorted Mussalmans to close their shops and follow them, otherwise they would be guilty of eating pork. At this stage, witness noticed six or seven Kabulies armed with lathis suddenly approaching the crowd. These Kabulies began to jump on the ground and make horrible noises. The crowd then hurriedly went towards Moulganj.

This closed the examination in chief of the witness.

A discussion now took place regarding the cross examination of the witness, which the defence intimated they reserved.

Mr. Muzharul Haque commented upon the attitude of the prosecution and said that he was willing to give every help and assistance to the Court, but declined to give any help to the Crown by indicating the line of defence that he would adopt.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

The second witness examined, was Munir Undin, City Inspector of Police, Cawnpore, who deposed that he had gone to Colonelgunj Thana, which was a furlong and a half from the Idgah after 6 a.m. The Idgah was nearly a mile from Machhli Bazar mosque. No men in uniform were sent to the Idgah but some men of the detective force were there. Two previous meetings on the 1st and 23rd July respectively were held at the Idgah and they had passed off quietly. On the conclusion of the meeting on August 3rd the men came out of the Idgah as one body. Witness went ahead of them and separated from the crowd at the Parade Crossing, the crowd going towards Moulganj and witness passing by Parade Road towards Gillis Bazar Chowki, which was done two or three hundred paces from Machhli Bazar mosque which was visible from the Chowki. A few minutes after reaching the witness saw a crowd of six or seven hundred come up to the mosque. This crowd set up a black flag and began to make a noise. Witness asked Sub-Inspector Tasuduk Hossain who was in plain clothes to go and see what the men were doing. Tasuduk Hossain went straight by Kacha New Road towards the mosque. When he was some 20 or 25 paces from the mosque the crowd began to throw stones at him. Seeing this the witness went with Sub-Inspector Abdul Wahab and 15 or 16 men towards the mosque and met Tasuduk Hossain half way between the Chowki and the mosque and sent him to the Police Superintendent to inform him of the occurrence. Witness then went forward towards the mosque. During this interval the crowd had increased to seven or eight thousand and men were still coming. When witness reached a distance of about 20 or 30 paces from the mosque stones began to be thrown at him. Those that were throwing stones were rebuilding the wall of the mosque.

MOPLAH ACCUSED SHOT DEAD.

POLICE OFFICER'S TRIAL.

PLEA OF SELF DEFENCE.

Mr. Edgington, Sessions Judge of South Malabar, took up for trial on August 11 the Payyannur shooting case, which has created considerable sensation in the district and in which Sub-Inspector M. C. Krisnan Nair, B.A., and Constable Achuthan, of the Kavayi Police Station, stand charged with shooting to death one Akkalath Bavutty, a Moplah of Payyannur, says the Calicut correspondent of the "Madras Times." Mr. T. M. Appu Nedungadi, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor, conducts the prosecution, while the first accused, Sub-Inspector, is defended by Mr. M. S. Ramaiyer, B.A., B.L., and the second accused, Constable, Mr. K. K. Chathu Menon, B.A., B.L.

Before beginning with the case, the Public Prosecutor brought to the notice of the Court that the accused had been charged by the lower Court with culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 of the I.P.C. and that, in his opinion, the accused should have been charged with murder under section 302 of the I.P.C. Agreeing with the Public Prosecutor, His Honour permitted the amendment of the charge into one of murder under section 302 of the I.P.C.

Messrs. P. Thomas and T. Thiagaraja Iyer being empanelled as Assessors to try the accused, the charge sheet was read out to them, and they pleaded not guilty to it.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

The Public Prosecutor then opened the case for the prosecution, and, in doing so, said that the accused had been charged with causing the death of another by doing an act with intent to murder under section 302 of the I.P.C. and that it was a matter for them to prove and reduce the charge to one of culpable homicide. The deceased Akkalath Bavutty belonged to Kavaji and was on inimical terms with some Moplahs and policemen. The Police were trying to bind him over as a dangerous character. He had also previous convictions. On the 27th of December 1912, the date of occurrence of the incident, he sent a petition to the Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, stating that the police and some of the Moplahs in the locality were his enemies, that they were trying to endanger his life and that he may be protected by doing the needful. On the 27th, he had been to a mosque, where he had a quarrel with some Moplahs. It would appear that he owed some money to the mosque as an offering, which he had not paid. Words passed between them with the result that the deceased stabbed with his knife three or four Moplahs. One of the Moplahs went and reported to the Police that a great outrage had been committed. The first accused recorded the complaint and went after the deceased. Knowing the nature of the man, he took all the constables in the station, one of whom had a stick. They went to the Railway station, as they saw Bavutty going there. The case for the prosecution was that he wanted to send a wire to the Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, and gave a rupee to the station master, who gave him a form. While he was drinking water from the platform, the police reached him and tried by persuasion to get his knife. According to the prosecution, Bavutty had only one knife, while, according to the defence, he had two knives. He then stabbed three Constables, one of whom, who fired a shot at the deceased's leg, was discharged by the committing Magistrate. When he was hit on the leg he ran to the Station Master, to send a message. As soon as the latter heard the report of a gun, he went and shut himself in his room and did not turn up even after the second report of the gun. When the last shot was fired the deceased fell dead. The defence said that they really wanted to catch the man, and that the accused fired when he was raising the knife at him (accused). It would be seen from the evidence that the gun was fired from a distance of 8 or 10 yards. The question was whether the accused had a right of self-defence under the circumstances.

MR. HORNELL.

"SPECIAL COSMOPOLITAN EXPERIENCE."

APPOINTMENT NOT A PRECEDENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Ampthill called attention to the appointment of Mr. Hornell.

Lord Crewe paid a tribute to the invaluable services of Mr. Hornell in the Education Department and the India Office. He said that in view of the great movement in India towards the expansion of primary and secondary education the Government of India and the Government of Bengal thought that it could best be carried out by a man of special cosmopolitan experience which Mr. Hornell possessed. Mr. Hornell's appointment did not imply the slightest reflection on the Education officials in India. Lord Crewe was most anxious to assure them that only in the most exceptional circumstances would the system of promotion by seniority be departed from.

Lord Crewe declined to accede to Lord Lamington's proposal that Mr. Hornell be only attached to the Government of India for special duty.

Lord Lansdowne was glad to hear an assurance that the appointment was not to be regarded as a precedent.

OUDH EXECUTIONS.

M. P.'S REFLECTION ON JUDGES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu sharply rebuked Mr. Mac-Neill for asking a question reflecting on the competency of Pundit Kanhiya Lal and Mr. Stuart. Mr. Montagu declared that they were on the Bench because the Government of India and Lord Crewe were in every way satisfied that they were fitted for the responsibilities of that office. Such reflections upon British Judges would not be permitted in the House of Commons, and Mr. Montagu claimed for Indian Judges the same immunity from ill-informed attacks.

PERSIA'S FRONTIER.

DIPLOMATS' SETTLEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.

An interview took place yesterday between the British Charge d'Affaires, the Russian Ambassador and the Grand Vizier with reference to the Persian frontier. It is understood that a Convention was signed definitively, settling the question.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

WHEAT PLACED ON FREE LIST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The Senate has adopted an amendment to the Tariff Bill placing wheat on the free list.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 15.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 2nd August, 1913, show a loss of Rs. 7,37,837 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

HORSE SHIES AT HAND TRUCK.

The horse attached to a postal van, while it was passing along Prince's Dock on Thursday night, shied and bolted, colliding the van with a hand truck. The driver of the van was thrown off by the impact and was injured. He was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

PRARTHANA MANDIR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 17th at 5-30 p.m. when all are cordially invited.

The District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, have been requested by the local Government to discourage, as far as possible, the improper use by trading firms of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales feathers. They are requested to note that Warrants of Appointment which carry with them the right to display the Royal Arms are issued only to deserving firms in consideration of good workmanship and quality.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

EDICTS AND THE REBELLION.

NO CONNECTION TO BE ASSUMED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a number of questions in the Commons to-day regarding opium said he had no reason to suppose that there was any connection between the anti-opium edicts and the civil war in China.

IMPORTATION OF INDIAN OPIUM.

The Chinese Government had requested in June to be released from the obligation to purchase further Indian opium. His Majesty's Government had not yet replied to the request but they could not undertake to agree to the proposal except regarding provinces where the production of native opium had ceased. "In case of these provinces we will immediately withdraw any claim to importation."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

FOREIGN.

A personal salute of 9 guns has been granted to Amir Naser Bin Shaif Bin Abdul Hadi of Dthala.

Lieutenant Col. Edwards, I.M.S., and Captain Crossle become Agency Surgeons, 1st and 2nd Class respectively vice Lieutenant Col. Woolbert retired.

Mr. W. A. Scholes is appointed as acting Consul for Sweeden at Rangoon vice Mr. Hicks.

Captain D. G. Wilson becomes temporary Assistant Political Agent Malakand.

Lieutenant Colonel Dit Dayal, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry at Bikanir, is admitted to the First Class Order of the Birtish India with the title of Sardar Bahadur.

Risaldar Khan Daffadar Ali Khan and Sowar Diwan Khan, of the 25th Cavalry are awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Captain Mellis, 10th Jats will resign the Service, and Captain R.F.C. Talbot is permitted to retire.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer becomes the Honorary Colonel of the Punab Light Horse vice Sir Louis Dane.

MARINE.

H. K. Daniel becomes an Assistant Engineer.

Engineer Edge is granted an extension of leave till the 19th March 1904.

E. M. Bayfield becomes Lieutenant.

HOME.

Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S. officiates as Professor of Pathology in the Medical College at Lahore, vice Major Forester, L.M.S. is granted two years' leave.

Captain Sewell, I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

Havildar Abdul Hakim and Naik Gulzar Khan of the Mekran Levy Corps have been admitted to the third class of Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for showing bravery in defending the camp of Mr. J. W. Nunn, Engineer of Karachi Extension Survey against the raiders.

FINANCE.

Mr. H. C. O'Brien is confirmed as Chief Accountant Class 2, Military Works Services.

Mr. W. F. Milne is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr. R. Waterfield officiates as Comptroller of Indian Treasuies.

Mr. R. W. Bodock is posted as Assistant Accountant General in the Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. W. J. Drake officiates as Assistant Secretary in the Public Works, Department.

REVENUE.

Rai Bahadur Gopi Nath, Member of the State Council, Jaipur, is appointed as the representative of the Maharajah of Jaipur on the board of management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust vice Balu Hariram Goenka.

Mr. C. G. Rogers is appointed Chief Conservator of Forests in Burma.

COMMERCE.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Superintendent, Northern India, Salt Revenue, is granted three months' leave.

EDUCATION.

Captain F. W. Cragg, I.M.S. acts as Assistant Director of Central Research Institute at Kasauli, vice Captain Cunningham on deputation.

Messrs. L. D. Harrington and P. M. Sen will officiate as Superintendent in 2nd and 3rd grade respectively in Education Department.

RAILWAY.

A survey has been sanctioned to be carried out by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. for a railway line on 2-6 gauge from Thasra to Virpur via Balasinor on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The construction by the Baroda Durbar has been sanctioned of railway on 2-6 gauge from Jarod to Samlaya.

Captain M.T. Porter R.E., Superintendent of Works, Lower Burma Reconnaissance Survey has been granted one years' leave.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COMPLAINT ABOUT A DOG.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ANTHONY PEAS v. C. DENTON.

This was an application for revision made by Mr. Anthony Peas, Assistant Superintendent in the Political Department of the Secretariat, against the order pased by Mr. B. N. Athavle Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 18th June, 1913, discharging the opponent Mr. Denton, who was charged by him with insult under S. 504, Indian Penal Code.

The complainant lived in the Sassoon Buildings at Byculla. The accused also resided there. He was a Foreman in the Richardson and Crudass' Works at Byculla. His room is close to that of the complainant. The accused has a big dog which is a great nuisance to all tenants residing in that building. On one occasion it bit a child. When the dog is let loose it comes into the room of the complainant and creates a nusance. He had made complainants to the landlord's man about the dog as well as warned the accused's servant. But that warning seemed to have had no effect on the servant as well as the accused. The accused on the 22nd May at about 9-30 p.m., came out of his room, ostensibly addressing his servant, used grossly insulting language directed against the complainant, seeking pretext in some kitchen refuse alleged to be collected near the cook-room of another tenant named Mr. Vaz, which adjoined his bath-room.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, after recording evidence said "The accused seems to have been abusing people who had been complaining about his dog making a nuisance but there is no evidence that he abused the complainant. One of the insulting expressions is alleged to be "Sala Yahoodee Lok," but the complainant swears he is not a Yahoodee. I discharge the accused."

INSULTING LANGUAGE.

The complainant appeared in person and argued his case. He said that the record of the case itself, on the face of it, bore ample evidence of the Magistrate's deliberate intention to deny him justice. The Magistrate admitted that the accused had been abusing people who had complained about his dog committing a nuisance. But he found that there was no evidence that the accused abused the complainant. He picked out what he fancied was an insulting expression bearing reference to Yahoodies said that the complainant on being questioned denied that he was a Yahoodi. The plaint contained allegations of insulting language used towards "Kala Madrasi Lok." It was strange that the Magistrate was silent about those insulting expressions which had reference to him and about which he had complained. The Magistrate had taken particular pains to find out if he was a Yahoodi. Was it reasonable to suppose then that if he was actuated with a sincere desire to do justice, he would have failed to make sure that he (the complainant) was not a Madrasi? According to the Magistrate's logic if he was not a Yahoodi he could not be a Madrasi and therefore the conclusion to be arrived at was that the accused had not abused the complainant. It was for their Lordships to judge whether that conclusion should be accepted as correct, legal and proper under the provisions of the law governing summary trials and if not, whether it did not afford reasonable grounds for the belief that there had been a gross abuse of the summary powers entrusted to the Magistrate, having regard to all the allegations made in the affidavit.

Their Lordships rejected the application, stating that that was not a case for their Lordships to interfere.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

A MORTGAGE SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MERWANJI JEHANGIR VAKIL, v. MANAJI KUVERJI RAJE SHIRKE,

AND MANAJI KUVERJI RAJE SHIRKE v. MERWANJI JEHANGIR VAKIL.

By a Judge's order, these two suits were ordered to be put on the board one after the other to be tried in such order as the Judge on whose board they appeared should determine. The first suit was filed on the 14th November, 1912, and the second on the 2nd December, 1912.

The plaintiff in the first suit stated that by an agreement in writing dated the 4th June 1912,—and to be completed within 3 months,—it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant was to purchase from the plaintiff his property, situated at Girgaum Back Road, for Rs. 2 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 1,15,000 were to be paid in cash and for the balance of Rs. 85,000 the defendant was to convey his property in the Fort to the plaintiff.

At the time of the said agreement, as the defendant well knew, the plaintiff's properties were mortgaged and he was hard pressed by the mortgagees, who were threatening to sell off the same, to pay off the mortgage amount. Plaintiff proposed to do so out of the cash of Rs. 1,15,000 and by raising a further sum of Rs. 50,000 on the mortgage of the defendant's Fort property. On plaintiff's request, Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor for the 1st mortgagee, agreed to extend the time by two months on his agreeing to pay Mr. Girdharlal Rs. 3,000 which he was to receive from the defendant.

TRANSACTION NOT COMPLETED.

The defendant failed to complete the transaction within the two months and the plaintiff and the defendant got a further extension on condition that a further sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the mortgagees for interest and that the plaintiff would not apply to the Court for any further time. The said amount of Rs. 5,000 was borrowed by the defendant from Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonker and paid to the plaintiff, who made it over to the 1st mortgagee's solicitors.

Though the defendant investigated the title of the plaintiff's property, he failed to complete the transaction by the 10th September 1912. On the mortgagee's extension, the plaintiff had to apply to the Court for the postponement of the sale of his property. The Court granted a postponement for one month on condition of plaintiff paying all interest and costs to the 1st and 2nd mortgagees within a week. This the plaintiff agreed to at defendant's request who, as promised, sent Rs. 691, to the 2nd mortgagee for interest and Rs. 3,732-17-9 and Rs. 1,126-7-0 to the first mortgagee.

Eventually the defendant failed to complete the transaction of purchase and, as a result, the plaintiff's property was sold by public auction and realised Rs. 1,65,000 only.

The plaintiff says that he has suffered serious loss and damage by the defendant breaking the said agreement and not carrying out his part of the contract and claims Rs. 47,027-5-8 by way of damages.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant contends that the plaintiff was aware that, in order to enable him (the defendant) to pay Rs. 1,15,000 to the plaintiff, the former would raise the amount by mortgaging the property to be sold to him by the plaintiff and agreed to be sold free from all incumbrances. The defendant alleges that the only reason why the agreement was not carried out was that the plaintiff was unable to procure a loan of Rs. 50,000 and was unable to pay off his mortgagees and to convey the property to him free from incumbrances. He denies that he had anything to do with the negotiations between the plaintiff and his mortgagees or their solicitors. He paid Rs. 3,000 on the date of the agreement as earnest money. On the 2nd December 1912, his solicitors informed the plaintiff that he (the defendant) had borrowed Rs. 1,25,000 on the property agreed to be sold to him and was ready and willing to perform his part of the agreement. The plaintiff had not money even to pay interest to his mortgagees. From time to time when payments were required to be made by the plaintiff to the mortgagees, Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker paid the moneys and persuaded the defendant to execute promissory notes in their favour saying that he would have credit for the amounts as against the Rs. 1,15,000. The defendant thus became liable to Messrs. Sabins and Goregaoker for Rs. 16,000, of which he paid a portion and was sued for the balance. An ex-parte decree was made against him. But the defendant contends that the said advances made by Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker were really advanced to the plaintiff.

The defendant has filed a suit against the plaintiff to recover the amount advanced for payment to the mortgagees, and for the plaintiff personally. The plaintiff was not able to pay off his mortgagees and defendant refuses to accept plaintiff's, title, and contends that the plaintiff is not entitled to any damages, as he was unable to specifically perform the said agreement on his part.

COUNTER-CLAIM MADE.

The defendant counter-claims against the plaintiff for the Rs. 3,000 paid as earnest money and interest thereon, and for all sums lent and advanced to the plaintiff. He further counter-claims Rs. 1,000 for the wrongful and malicious attachment before judgment by the plaintiff of defendant's property.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff in the first suit and the defendant in the second suit.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Weldon appeared for the defendant in the first suit and plaintiff in the second suit.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Sabnis and Gorgegaoker.

THE PRESS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Syed Mahomed Abdulla Khan, appeared to make a declaration as editor and publisher of a weekly Urdu newspaper called the "Islamic Mail."

His Worship dispensed with the security under the Press Act.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

DR. DINANATH BALKRISHNA NAIK DANDEKAR v. INDUMAL NEMCHAND AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman in a suit in which one Indumal Nemchand and others sued Dr. Dandekar and two others for recovering a sum of Rs. 3,950-15-3 with interest. The plaintiffs in that suit stated that Dr. Dandekar was a partner along with two other persons in the firm of Inderman Kundanmal, who did business as Commission Agents. The plaintiffs who were doing business as shroffs had lent sums to the defendant on interest and Rs. 3,950-15-3 remained owing to the plaintiff by the defendants which the plaintiffs claimed in the suit.

The 1st and 2nd defendants had not filed any defence; but Dr. Dandekar the third defendent had put in a written statement in which he denied that he was a partner in the firm of Indermal Kundanmal or that he had any connection with the firm of the 1st and 2nd defendants. He therefore, denied that he was liable to pay the amount claimed by the plaintiffs.

The only issue at the bearing was whether Dr. Dandekar was at any time a partner in the firm of Indermal Kundanmal. A great deal of oral and documentary evidence was gone into and after a prolonged hearing his Lordship found that Dr. Dandekar was a partner in the firm of Indermal Kundanmal. From this decision of his Lordship, Dr. Dandekar appealed, mainly on the grounds that the learned judge had wrongly believed the evidence given on the plaintiffs' and respondent's behalf; and had wrongly allowed certain oral and documentary evidence to be offered on behalf of the plaintiffs and respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the appellant.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Baptista and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Strangman for the appellant had not finished his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for appellants:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for respondents:—Messrs. Surajmal and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR MONDAY, 18th August 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co. Part Heard.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Mageckial Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

37-13—1-13 Bick M R & Co. Godlam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yale & Co. v firma Payne & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

For Judgment or Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

229-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moose Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K. & G.

For Further directions and costs on Actg. Asst. Comr's Report.

477-12—Ard H D & Co. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Petit v. Mulji Pradhan & anr. Chitnis M. & K.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

641-10—Ty. D & Co. Motilal Tejmull a firm v. Kanayalal Ramcodan & anr. Chit M. & K.

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chit M & K Manaji Knverji Raji Shirke v Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Manaji Cooverji Raji Sherki Chitnis M. & K.

PART HEARD.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Doongir & anr. v Bai Jivibai widow Soondersdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Ty. W & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhraj v Kanchordas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & ors. v Bai Lilabai widow. Pest K K & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M & G Noorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdma Mulla & Mulla For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anrt v Mahomed Abdul Rehman Manecklal & Ly.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bamji and Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram. Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabjee D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., For further hearing

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co a firm Gulam Hoosein Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matu J and M Gulam Hoosein Randially Somji v Mohomed Salleti Cassim and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jafter and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajjoo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comrs. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

SHORT CAUSES.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Vuru Hoosein Valband and anr. v Mariambai widow and anr. Jam and D.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Magan-lal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors., Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nanabai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Manecklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

738-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoonhoy Surajmal and Co.

98-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

68-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—In Persan Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

336-11—Bhai K & G Bhaishanker Nanabhai & anr. v Manockbai widow & ors. Dubash & Co.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

542-11—Payne & Co. R D Sethna v Rabeabai widow & ors. Forbes & Co. Payne & Co.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhaji Dupaji v. Bhikaji Tulsiram & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Long Causes.

512-12—Mulla & Mulla R D Sethna v. Kaikhushroo Cawasji Doctor & ors. Crayee B & C Vacuna & Co. For Reargument.

1260-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Kashavlal Lalloobhai Shaik Osman Abdul Karim Muljee K. and Th. Part Heard.

1331-12—Mehta and D. (for a pauper,) Ratnal Maganlal Chotalal Trikamdas Dick. M. R. and Co.

24-13—Mirza M and M Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin and anr. Abdulkadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhican Captain and V.

39-13—Bugelow G. W and Co. Jamnabai widow Mohanji Jootha and ors. Balkrisna and M.

768-12—Bick M. R. and Co., Percey Claude Sawyer v The Commercial Agency a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1258-12—Little and Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaishanker K. and G.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H.

1336-12—Edgelow G. W and Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v Bachoo Hurkisondas and ors. Muljee K. and Th. Shamrao M. and H.

1274-12 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Shivram Hari Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashur and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widarmull Bhuranull v Oojagorlal.

195-11—Jehangir G. and B. Kavaiyalal Jaynarayen and ors. v. Doorgaprassad Ramgoolam and ors. Payne and Co.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Eessaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard M D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

WIFE CLAIMS MAINTENANCE.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Jerbai Framji, a Parsi lady, applied for separate maintance from her husband Framji Dadabhoy. Mr. Daruwalla appeared for the complaint, while Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

Jerbai in her application to the Court alleged that she was married to the respondent in 1890 in Bombay. The latter subsequently left her and went to a native state for service, and was not heard of for many years. He did not correspond with her, nor did he make any provision for her. Jerbai further alleged that some years ago he came to Bombay and was preparing to marry another girl, when the latter was informed and the engagement broken off. He again came to Bombay to take her (the complainant) to his place, but she would not go, as, she alleged, he was of a bad character. She claimed Rs. 45 as separate maintenance, stating he was earning Rs. 150.

Mr. Nariman said his client was ready and willing to take her to his house and treat her well. The respondent had never ill-treated her. Her parents were unwilling to send her to Sikkir, a native State, which was six days journey from Bombay. He was employed there and could not afford to give up his employment. He denied all the allegations made against him in the application. Jerbai's father said he would send his daughter to live with the accused in Bombay but not out of Bombay.

His worship, in discharging the accused, remarked that no sufficient ground had been made out for separate maintaince, especially when the respondent was ready and willing to take and keep her well, and there was no evidence of misconduct by the respondent.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, one Karim Gulabkhan, a Mahomedan, aged 22, was charged with the theft of two walking sticks, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to one Usman Umar. The evidence showed that the complainant missed the walking sticks from his shop in Church Gate Street on the 12th instant. On Thursday last he had occasion to go to Null Bazaar, where the accused offered him the sticks for sale. The complainant recognised the sticks as his and handed the accused over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KASAGRA *does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels.*

FACTORY DISPUTE.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT ASSAULTED.

RYOTS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

At the High Court on Tuesday Justices Imam and Chapman delivered judgments in the three rules issued on behalf of 45 ryots who had been convicted on charges of rioting, assault and wrongful detention in connection with a factory dispute, by a Deputy Magistrate of Mozufferpore and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, says the "Indian Daily News."

Mr. C. R. Das with Babu Gour Chunder Pal, appeared in support of the rules. Messrs. Caspersz and Asghur with Babu Birbhusan Dutt, showed case.

In the first case Husraj and twelve others were the petitioners. Their lordships in delivering judgment said:—The facts of the case are very simple. On the 16th September, 1912, Captain Cameron, manager of the Indigo Factory of Mia Chuprah, laid an information before the Superintendent of Police at Mozufferpore, alleging a riot as having been committed by the tenants in the village of Afzalpur. The Superintendent deputed the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Hitchcock to proceed to the spot and supervise the enquiry. The Assistant Superintendent accompanied by Captain Cameron arrived on the spot the same afternoon at about 5 p.m. They both rode together to the field of occurence and Mr. Hitchcock was pointed out the bullocks and drills belonging to the factory in the field under the detention of some of the tenants. To him the tenants admitted that the bullocks and the drills belonged to the factory. Whereupon the Assistant Superintendent directed a factory servant to take the bullocks and the drills to the factory and himself left the field expecting to meet the sub-inspector who had been wired to come and investigate the case. After the Superintendent and Captain Cameron had gone a little distance from the field, the man who had been told to take the bullocks and the drills came to the Assistant Superintendent and reported that the villagers had prevented him from taking the bullocks away. On this the Police Officer returned to the scene and found a large assemblage of ryots surrounding the bullocks and the drills. He then informed the men that he was a Police Officer and asked them to state to him their grievance against the factory but they made no answer. Thereupon he accompanied by Captain Cameron proceeded to drive the bullocks away. The crowd which in the meantime had increased to 100 or 150 men came up, armed with lathies, drove back the bullocks to the field and assaulted the Assistant Superintendent and Captain Cameron. Mr. Hitchcock again told the men that he was paid to what he said and the assault on him and Captain Cameron was continued. The defence of the petitioners it that they mistook Mr. Hitchcock for an assistant of the factory who had come to remove the bullocks and the drills which the ryots were detaining for the purpose of showing them to the Sub-Inspector of Thana Fatehpur to whom information had been sent by them in respect of the occurence of the morning.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Their lordships observed that the did not think that the petitioners had not a just cause in detaining the bullocks and had they confined themselves to their right to detain the bullocks with the object of showing them to the police, no case of rioting should have been sustainable against them. But when they indulged in tumultuous violence against the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Captain Cameron in spite of being told that one of the Sahebs was a police officer, they constituted an unlawful assembly with the common object of assaulting men who had used no violence to them. Men who disregard a warning and act in defiance of it must take the risk of punishment if they transgressed the law. Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction of the petitioners except in the case of one who had not been sufficiently identified. The rule was discharged.

In the second case Dilu Koeri and twenty others were convicted of rioting, hurt and opposing the servants of the Miah Chuprah factory and assaulting the manager of that factory, in connection with a riot which was said to have taken place in a field belonging on the statements made by Captain Cameron, held that the land had all along been in the possession of Husraj and that there was nothing unlawful in the common object of the assembly to oppose the factry servants when they entered the anld without notice. Their Lordships acquitted all the petitioners of rioting but upheld the conviction and sentence passed on four of them on a charge of hurt.

In a third case Budree Matho and ten others were convicted of wrongfully detoaining a ticcadar of the factory, because he refused not to give evidence in a case. In this case also the petitioners were acquitted and the rule was made absolute.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoils clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

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Best in Use.

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UNVALA & Co.,

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'A WEEK *stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.*

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

The following letter on the subject of the separation of judicial and executive functions has been addressed by the Secretary, European Defence Association, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the European Defence Association to address you on the subject of the proposed separation of the Judicial and Executive functions.

2. Great publicity has during the past few months been given to this subject and following the debate which took place in the Imperial Council on the 7th March 1913 the activity of the leaders of Indian thought has resulted in public meeting being held in Calcutta, Lahore, Hugli, Bogra, and Chandpur at which resolutions have been passed calling upon the Government of India to redeem the pledge alleged to have been given by the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson in a speech delivered in the Imperial Council on the 27th March 1908. The same subject has been dealt with and resolutions in regard thereto were adopted at a meeting of the Provincial Conference held at Trichnopoly in May last while a representation thereon has recently been addressed to the Government of India by the Moslem League.

3. The views and opinions to which expression has been given by the gifted orators to whom it has fallen to state the case from the Indian standpoint have been carefully followed by my Council as have also the many articles which have appeared on the subject in the Indian Press.

4. My Council have approached this matter in no haste, but with due deliberation, and they have looked in vain for any arguments or any statement of facts which might tend to lift the issue involved out of the settled and stereotyped groove in which, as the result of years of controversy, it has been imbedded. It is reasonable therefore to conclude that no arguments calculated to alter the general aspect of the question have arisen or are calculated to arise.

CHAMPIONS OF "STATUS QUO."

5. Such being the case my Council are of opinion that the views expressed by this Association in a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 5th November 1908 may at this juncture very properly be reproduced. My Council find themselves in the same position as the champions of the opposite view in having no fresh argument to bring forward and they therefore elect to take their stand as to the general merits of the case on the closely reasoned opinions contained in the letter in question which is reprinted as an appendix hereto. They would however take this opportunity of referring to the assumption, which is generally understood to be held by the advocates of separation, that a complete divorce of Judicial and Executive functions has taken place in England. Section 9 of the Local Government Act 1888 (51 and 52 Vic. Cap. 41) makes it clear that this assumption is erroneous and that the important function of the control of the Police is vested jointly in the Judiciary and Executive with special reference to the powers, duties and liabilities in this respect, of the Magistracy as conservators of the peace.

6. That the present agitation is the result of the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, already referred to has been made only too clear and my Council have therefore studied this speech in search of the definite commitment which has of late been so insistently claimed against the Government of India. The speech is one in which caution predominates and in which a possible tentative experiment is at most foreshadowed.

BRISTLING WITH DIFFICULTIES.

7. The concluding paragraph of the speech introducing the outlines of the suggested scheme contains the following which appears to my Council to sum up the whole situation as it presented itself at that time:

"It is a very easy matter to propose as an abstract principle that magisterial and police function should be separated, but in the descent to actual details the subject bristles with difficulties. A solution has been attempted, and it is being sent to the two local Governments for criticism. It is desirable that it should be submitted to the criticism of the public at the same time. I may therefore now disclose the details. But in doing so I desire to state clearly that the tentative solution is not a final expression of the decision of the Government of India, and that it is merely a suggestion thrown out for criticism with the idea of affording assistance in the determination of a most difficult problem."

8. The position as it presents itself to-day appears to be perfectly clear from the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in the recent debate in the Imperial Council in the course of which, after dealing with the purely financial aspect of the question, the seriousness of which cannot be too strongly insisted upon, he stated—

"When Sir Harvey Adamson made his speech which the Hon'ble Member has quoted, he also foreshadowed consultation with the Local Governments. In consequence of that consultation various difficulties of a practical nature were elicited, and correspondence upon them took place between the Local Governments and the Government of India and the Secretary of State. That discussion is still going on. It has not yet been finished."

9. It is thus evident that the tentative and, as it would appear, somewhat premature disclosure of the desire of the Government of India to meet experimentally, if possible, the expressed wishes of what has always been acknowledged to be a fractional minority of the people of India, has led to the reiteration of demands which the close scrutiny of 4½ years has not been able to bring within the Neccesty of strong of practical politics.

ADMINISTRATION.

10. My Council venture with the utmost respect to urge the desirability of the question being brought to a final conclusion by a definite declaration on the part of the Government of India that the separation of the two functions is impracticable and impossible both on financial and on administrative grounds. The financial objections are self-evident. The administrative objections have been exposed times without number over a course of many years and as the late Sir John Strachey aptly wrote—

"The first necessity of good administration in such a country as India is that it should be strong, and it cannot be strong without the concentration of authority. In the everyday internal administration there is no office so important as that of the District Officer. He is one of the mainstays of our dominion, and few steps could be taken in India which would be more mischievous and dangerous than to weaken those powers which enable him to maintain his position as the local representative of the Government."

11. The object of my Council in making this representation is that they may put before the Government of India and the Public the reasoned and carefully considered opinion on this subject of the elected representatives of the European non-official community throughout the whole of India and that the case as presented from the Indian standpoint may not be considered for a moment to meet with any sympathy or approval in their ranks.

12. I am directed to request that the Government of India will forward a copy of this letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—I have etc., ALEC. MARSH, Secretary.

PETERBOROUGH MAN'S "RESURRECTION."

STRANGE STORY OF DOCTORS' MISTAKE.

An extraordinary story of a Peterborough man's "death" and "resurrection" in Canada was made known on July 18. On July 11 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barnes, of Harris-street, New England, Peterborough, received a letter from Moose-Jaw from their son George, conveying the sad tidings that his brother, Mr. Robert William Barnes, who only left England in May to take up a position as analyst and assayer in a mining company in Vancouver, fell ill and died within eight days of his arrival. The news was at once cabled to a Mr. Field, of Lincoln-road, Peterborough, who was asked to inform the family. For some reason the cablegram was never received, with the consequence that the letter received on July 18 came as a great shock.

Mr. Barnes was a prominent Wesleyan local preacher, and arrangements were at once made for the holding of a memorial service at the New England Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday.

On July 14, however, a further letter arrived from Mr. George Barnes, which stated: "Dear Parents,—This is really good news. You may cancel my letter dated Saturday. Have just heard from Bill, and he has got better, and is now at work. . . . . The report given to me was incorrect. Was going to Vancouver to make funeral arrangements, but got stopped. When I come home I will tell you how the strange news was given to me in mistake. By shots! I thought I had lost him, but I am glad to know such is not the case."

Mr. R. William Barnes, before going to Canada, was at Hull, where he sustained a bruise over the ear, and after attendance by a doctor a cure was pronounced. But it seems that the injury accounts for what has happened in Canada. The medical explanation of the affair is that a clot of blood had formed in the neighbourhood of the bruised ear, and remained unsuspected. The fatigue of the journey and the vibration of the Canadian train probably unsettled the clot, which moved over the brain and caused the coma which led the doctors to pronounce death.

MEMBERS OF THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The members of the Scott Antarctic Expedition were received by the King at Buckingham Palace.
In the above photograph the crew of the Terra Nova are seen leaving the Palace.

POLAR HEROES AT THE PALACE.

DECORATED BY THE KING.

THRILLING RESCUE STORY.

At Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, July 27, says the "Daily Chronicle," the King received about 50 officers and men of the Terra Nova, the scientists attached to the Antarctic Expedition, and lady relatives of those who died during the expedition, in order to decorate them with the Antarctic medal, which had been specially struck by order of his Majesty.

The men, most of whom were in bluejacket uniform, marched from Caxton Hall to the Palace. The ceremony took place in one of the state rooms. The ladies were admitted first, and were presented to his Majesty by Prince Louis of Battenberg. The King pinned on the medal in each case, shook hands with each of the ladies, and said a few words of sympathy to them in the loss of their brave relatives.

After the ladies had withdrawn the general company was admitted, and the King presented the medals and shook hands with each recipient.

In the case of two of the crew—Chief Stoker Lashley and Petty Officer Crean—an additional medal was presented. The story of the deed for which it was awarded was read to the King by Prince Louis of Battenberg, as follows:—

"At the end of a journey of 1,500 miles on foot the final supporting party to the late Capt. Scott's expedition towards the South Pole, consisting of Lieut. (now Commander) Edward R. G. K. Evans, R.N., Chief Stoker William Lashley, R.N., and Petty Officer (First Class) Thomas Crean, R.N., were 238 miles from their base when Lieut. Evans was found to be suffering from scurvy. His condition rapidly became worse. When 151 miles from the base he was unable to stand without support on his ski sticks, and after struggling onward on skis in great pain for four days, during which Lashley and Crean dragged their sledge 53 miles, he collapsed, and was unable to proceed further.

TERRIBLE SLEDGE JOURNEY.

"At this point Lieut. Evans requested his two companions to leave him, urging that 83 miles lay between the party and the nearest refuge hut, and that unless they left him three lives would be lost instead of one. This, however, they refused to do, and insisted on carrying him forward on the sledge.

"Favoured by a southerly wind, Lashley and Crean dragged Lieut. Evans on the sledge for four days, pulling for 18 hours a day, until, on the evening of February 17, 1912, a point was reached 34 miles from a refuge hut, where it was thought possible that assistance might be obtained. During the following 12 hours, however, snow fell incessantly, and in the morning it was found impossible to proceed further with the sledge.

"As the party now had only sufficient food for three more meals, and both Lashley and Crean were becoming weaker daily, it was decided that they should separate, and that Crean should endeavour to walk to the refuge hut, while Lashley stayed to nurse Lieutenant Evans.

"After a march of 18 hours in soft snow Crean made his way to the hut, arriving completely exhausted. Fortunately, Surgeon Edward L. Atkinson, R.N., was at the hut with two dog teams and the dog attendant. His party, on February 20, effected the rescue of Lashley and Lieutenant Evans, who but for the gallant conduct throughout of his two companions, would have undoubtedly lost his life."

The ladies who received medals or clasps were Lady Scott, widow of the Commander of the Expedition, Mrs. Wilson, widow of Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Edgar Evans, and Mrs. Brissenden. Mrs. Oates was to have received Captain Oates's medal, but being unavoidably prevented from attending, she deputed Commander Evans to receive it on her behalf.

The medal is officially known as the Polar Medal. It was specially struck to commemorate the Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13. The medal and clasp were in silver for those who had served more than one Polar voyage, and in bronze for those who made one voyage only. In the case of those who possess already the previous Polar Medal, the clasp alone was given on this occasion.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A EURASIAN

M. H. Lee, a Eurasian, aged 28 years and a clerk in the Hyderabad residency, arrived in Bombay on Thursday and went to purchase a revolver in a shop at Abdul Rehman street. There he loaded a revolver, when one of the cartridges went off and the bullet passed through the palm of his left hand. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated.

Photo by Central News Bombay Chronicle Press.

Photo:— The King inspecting the National Reserve.

"HERESY HUNT" REVIVED.

REV. GEO. JACKSON "NOT A HERETIC."

FINDINGS OF WESLEYAN COMMITTEE.

"You cannot make a heretic out of me. It simply won't work, for I am too good a Methodist."

Thus the Rev. George Jackson replied to criticisms from several speakers at the pastoral session of the Wesleyan Conference at Plymouth during mail week, when a committee's report was brought up on the charges made in the Press by the Rev. G. Armstrong Bennetts against Mr. Jackson in regard to the Fernley lecture. The charges were read as follows:—

That the doctrines contained in the Fernley lecture of 1912 are at variance with the standards of Wesleyan Methodism in many respects, but especially in the following:—

1. The authority of Holy Scripture.
2. The Person and authority of Jesus Christ.

The committee reported:—

1. That Mr. Jackson's evident desire and aim in the Fernley lecture is to restate and maintain, in the light of modern knowledge, the authority of Holy Scripture and faith in Jesus Christ as our Saviour and Lord.

2. The committee is confirmed in that opinion by Mr. Jackson's frank and emphatic personal assurance that he is in perfect general accord with the system of doctrine contained in our standards.

3. The committee regrets that the book contains statements which are insufficiently guarded, unhappily expressed, and liable to be misunderstood.

4. Nevertheless the committee unanimously agreed that, rightly understood, the teaching of the book as a whole does not set aside the authority of Holy Scripture nor invalidate the authority of our Lord in any matters of faith or practice, and is not in conflict with our standards.

The Rev. F. L. Wiseman proposed the adoption of the report, and said that Mr. Armstrong Bennetts did not pose as an obscurantist, and did not reject historical criticism, but had he known that certain expressions would have made a stir in some quarters he might have clothed them in different language.

The Rev. Isaiah Parker seconded the report. He had been told during the whole of his ministry that ministers were not abreast of the laity. There was crisis whether they liked it or not.

Rev. C. Bryder Smith contended that men who held Mr. Jackson's view were in harmony with their standards. He only objected to Mr. Jackson's way of teaching.

Rev. Samuel Chadwick believed in Mr. Jackson but not in his book.

Rev. G. Armstrong Bennetts could not bring his mind in any way to say that this lecture was in harmony with the standards of Methodism. The whole scheme of higher criticism was founded on a false method. He objected to the regarding of tentative guesses as "assured results," and claimed that the book under review could not in any way be pronounced in harmony with the standards of Methodism.

WESLEY'S "OBITER DICTA."

Dr. J. Scott Lidgett paid a tribute to the sincerity of Mr. Bennetts. They were, he said, face to face with a critical and a theological problem, and he was more concerned about the theological than the critical. He could not agree that the "obiter dicta" of John Wesley should be claimed as final upon subjects which even his wisdom could not foresee before they arose.

Rev. H. C. Morton associated himself with Mr. Bennetts and claimed that the authority of Scripture was undermined in the lecture. Mr. Jackson's position was that of an extreme individualist, and that led simply to chaos, for every individual was his own authority.

Rev. H. Lefroy York said the lecture raised grave issues which would have to be faced by the young ministers. Every Church in Christendom was troubled and perplexed. "If these questions had been faced 30 years ago as they arose we should not have been able in the acute crisis of to-day," he declared.

Rev. Wm. Spiers held that indefiniteness of teaching was responsible for the emptying of chapels, decay of the class meeting, and decline of prayer meetings.

Rev. Geo. Jackson, in addition to making the utterance quoted above, regretted that anything he had written should have caused this hubbub. They must share the responsibility who had misrepresented in the Press what were supposed to be his views. Had he learned to speak in learned obscurity he might have been saved from the buffetings. He feared the coming year would be a very trying one for him, for he was afraid of these "sons of Jeremiah" of the Press, and he implored the conference to deal charitably with any strange reports which might appear. He assured them he was not seeking a cheap notoriety.

When the vote on the committee's recommendations was taken 336 voted for and only 27 against.

The Rev. F. Luke Wiseman was elected home mission secretary, and Rev. C. W. Andrews foreign mission secretary.

The conference adjourned till Monday the 28th July.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 1.

There is but one thought in the mind of every woman just now regarding modes, and she persistently dwells on holiday fashions. A very great percentage of the young women of to-day are workers, and to the workers the holiday is the one time in all the year when they may devote themselves wholeheartedly to the delights of dress. There is time to study appearances, to choose what gowns and hats to wear and how to wear them, time to experiment with new coiffures, and consequently millinery comes more to the fore. This year's holiday modes are charmingly pretty, and there is small excuse for the woman who does not look her very best by the seaside or in the heart of the country. The lingerie frock has yielded popularity to the smart, piquant little costumes of sponge cloth, linen, voile, or silk and broche. White with touches of brilliant colouring is universally adopted, and the coatee in some rich and silky material or lace is quite a delightful little garment. The tulle and flower-wreathed hats are so soft and becoming, and the return to fashion of ribbon velvet streamers is a picturesque note of the millinery of the moment.

A CHARMINGLY PRETTY GOWN.

The prettiest little summer frock I have seen for some time is this picturesque and dainty gown, with its touch of old-world charm in the draped and flowered skirt. The smart little loose coat is of old-rose tussore, secured with a quaint waistband and bow of old-rose satin. The wee chemisette is of fine cream lace, and it is finished off with a very full neck frill of white net tied with old-rose stain ribbons. The full and draped skirt is of cream crepon patterened all over with soft damask roses. A becoming hat of black satin is also sketched, with its brim of black tulle and upstanding damask roses. An "old-rose" sunshade is carried.

A SIMPLE LINEN BLOUSE.

This very simple and daintily useful blouse of sapphire-blue linen should be a welcome pattern for the holiday girl, for it is an easy and becoming model to copy. It has a deep collar and cuffs of white hemstitched lawn, finished with soft frills of the same lawn. The box-pleat in front is stitched on either side, and has buttons of black bone or black-velvet covered. The belt is of black patent leather, and a pretty flat bow of black velvet finishes the collar very nicely.

A GIRL'S HOLIDAY FROCK.

This little linen frock is an ideal model for a girl's afternoon summer frock, for tennis and sports, picnic and seaside holiday times alike. It is meant to be realised in honey-coloured linen, and has a delightfully original trimming, consisting of sailor collar, long, narrow vest, waistband, and V-shaped insertion at the foot of the skirt, of narrowly red-and-white-striped linen. There are also tiny V insertions of the same as a finish to the elbow sleeves. The buttons are of honey-coloured linen, and the smart tie is of cherry-red velvet. The low-cut neck is both becoming and comfortable for so young a girl.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, 17th August 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F. Hymns 244, 255, 315, 182; 5-30 p.m., Children's Sermon, 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E. Hymns—170, 193, 290. Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 7 a.m. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Matins, 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for C. M. S. Mission up-country. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Grey M.A.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morninfi Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (English). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. R. Ponsford, 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. R. A. Adams; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. J. F. Clarke.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Mr. F. J. Page; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Dr. Harold Mann, D.Sc., (London), 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Weekdays, 6-30 a.m.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Co. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—There will be a Solemn High Mass at the Church in honour of St. Dominick, at 9-30 a.m., Rev. Father J. J. Dias will preach on the occasion.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa:—There will be Solemn vespers at the Civil Church on Saturday the 16th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.) and the feast of Assumption on Sunday the 17th at 10 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun will be present a the latter occasion.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Teresa' Chapel' Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Josep'h Umbarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Denediction.

Society of St. Dominick, Dadar.—To-morrow, Sunday, there will be a Solemn High Mass at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao in honour of St. Dominick, at 9-30 a.m., Rev. Father J. J. Dias will preach on the occasion.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

FLEMISH SOUP.
FISH A LA ROYALE.
CHARTREUSE OF FOWL.
MUTTON A LA MIRABEAU.
ANCHOVY SANDWICHES.
VIENNESE PUDDING.

Vegetables, Potatoes, etc., As. 4; Fish, As. 8; Fowl, As. 12; Mutton, As. 12; Eggs, As. 6; Vegetables, As. 3; Potato, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 3-2.

FLEMISH SOUP.

This soup requires no meat. Take six or eight potatoes, three onions and a head of celery and cut them all into slices; put them into a pan with rather more than two tablespoonfuls of butter or good fat with seasoning to taste. Cover closely and let them cook gently in the fat for half an hour, stirring or shaking the ingredients now and again. Add a seer of boiling water and boil gently till the potatoes are soft enough to rub through a sieve. Reheat, add any further flavouring and a wineglassful of undiluted tinned milk.

FISH A LA ROYALE.

Make a little stock from the bones and trimmings of the fish, and in that gently cook the raw fillets. Clear the stock and turn it into a good aspic with the addition of a little Marmite or lemco, colouring half with beetroot, the other with spinach or parsley. Imbed half the fillets in one colour, and the other half in the other, keeping back a little of each. Arrange the fillets in their covering of aspic in a cicle of alternate colours garnishing each with slice of hardboiled egg, an anchovy fillet and a caper in the centre. The rest of the aspic may be used as a garnish broken in pieces.

CHARTREUSE OF FOWL.

For this first make a large cupful of quenelle meat, using any meat there may delicately flavoured mince with the the fowl, of which all the best parts will be required. Turn the latter into a delicately flavoured mince with the liver and a little ham or bacon to flavour. Well grease a plain mould and line it with the quenelle meat, fill in the centre with the chicken mince, and have a layer of the quenelle meat on top. Put on a covering of butter paper and steam for an hour; turn out carefully and cover all with any good sauce and garnish with green peas or asparagus tips.

MUTTON A LA MIRABEAU.

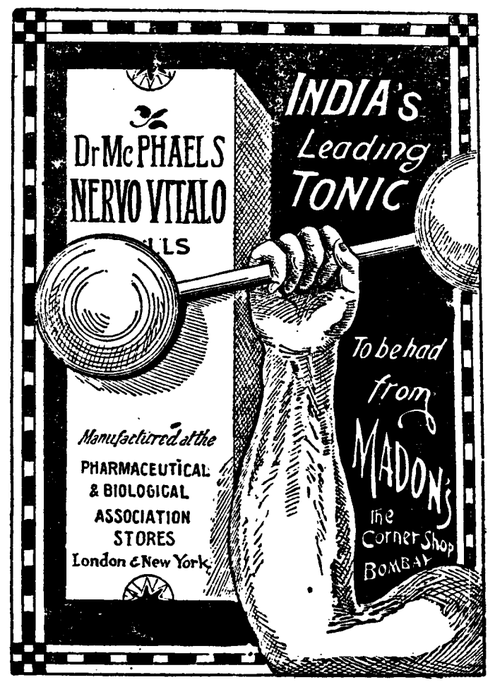
Any joint of mutton can be dressed this way, but a leg or rolled shoulder is one of the best. It should be braised with a good deal of sliced beetroot and vinegar pepper and salt. When it is done, the gravy mixed with the vinegar should be strained, thickened, enriched by the addition of a little Lemco or Marmite and poured over the meat, which should be arranged encircled with the beetroot. Pickled gherkins quartered lengthwise can be used with the beetroot as a garnish.

ANCHOVY SANDWICHES.

Have some not too thickly cut bread well toasted and buttered at once. Prepare some anchovies or redfish in a marinade of oil lime-juice, tobasco sauce and onion juice; lay these on one toast, press the other gently over it, cut into neat triangles with a sharp knife and serve quickly.

VIENNESE PUDDING.

The crumb from a half loaf of bread cut into dice to be put into a basin with 2 tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, the same of shredded candied peel and picked sultanas and the grated rind of a lime. But six lumps of sugar in a small pan to melt a dark-brown over the fire and when ready pour into it a breakfast cupful of milk, to which must be added the beaten yolks of four egg, with a little sherry and half a wineglassful of undiluted tinned milk. Pour over the bread mixture, let it soak ten minutes, then pour into a buttered mould and steam for 1½ hours; any wine or syrup sauce may be served with this.



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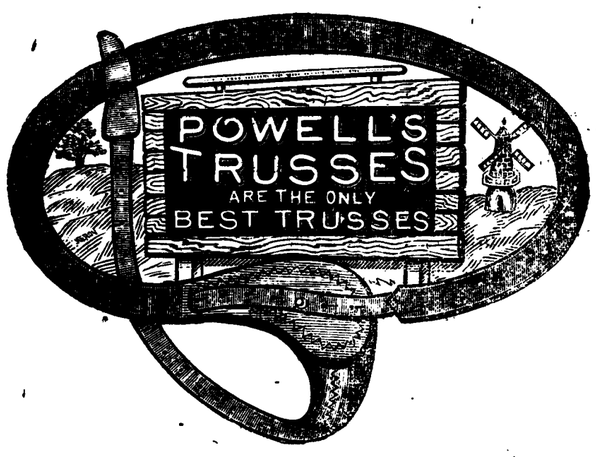

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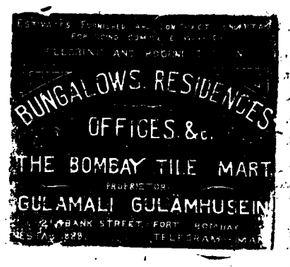

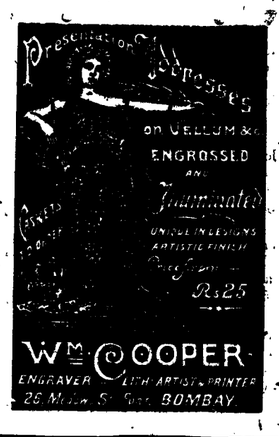

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